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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.
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Private Legislation.

The legislature are receiving rather pointed admonitions from the press in various quarters, touching the disposition shown to take up private business before that for which they were convened is disposed of. Although we are ready to concede that the disposition to engage in private and persoual schemes is quite too prevalent, in and out of the legislature, we are not disposed to agree with a Philadelphia journal in the opinion that more is to be dreaded from the legislature itself than from the continuance of the state of things they have been called to remedy. We conceive that the legislature may bestow much good on the State, but only by giving close, undivided and exclusive attention to the business brought to their notice by the Governor in his excellent and appropriate message. The occasion which has caused them to be assembled appeals strongly to their patriotism, and counsels them to forego everything that will lay them open to the suspicion that, if they can ever be actuated by motives of a personal character, they can while yet a single claim of the State remains unsatisfied. If the fashion of imputing corruption to the Legislature is too common, it must be confessed that it is to be regretted that the grounds of defense are not more ample, and that there should be found anything of omission or commission that can be even tortured into a justification of the suspicions—to say nothing of open charges, of the gravest character—which, session after session are freely indulged in.

We hope there is not such pressing need for legislation of a private or miscellaneous character as the proposition for opening the door would seem to indicate. It indicates either dereliction at the regular session or an extraordinary motive now. Whichever is the fact, it is probable that the Commonwealth and every part of it, can afford, indeed most likely would prefer, to wait until the public defense is provided for.

The responsible majority in the legislature should realize that the obligations resting on them are of an extraordinary character. The enemies of the government are vigilant to detect anything, by act or word that can be turned against them. It is no common scrutiny to which the acts of the majority will be subjected. The duties imposed by the crisis are imperative. The people are in no mood to bear explanations or grant excuses. The times exact faithfulness and intelligence. There will be no excuse for those who in this hour answer not promptly to the calls of duty and patriotism.

The Traitors in Secret Council.

The treasonable secret organizations in the Northwestern part of Missouri and in Illinois and Indiana, known as American Knights and Sons of Liberty, now that their plot has been discovered and their plans fully divulged to the Government, are becoming bolder and more defiant. Their most recent conduct has, we apprehend, developed that their proportions are such as renders it important that they be properly watched. Doubtless their intentions to pursue a formidable guerrilla warfare throughout the Northwest have already been foiled, and they will before long, be so thoroughly under the ban of a superior military force as to render life and property in the region of their intended demonstrations secure. Meantime, we rejoice to learn that throughout Missouri the people, thoroughly alive to the dire necessity of the case, are recruiting and organizing for effective self-defense. The Copperhead journals affect to treat the whole thing as a manufactured sensation, but this strategy is too flimsy to deceive any longer. The intended invasion of Kentucky, may not turn out to be, to the Copperheads, as inviting a sensation as they calculated upon. The American Knights are very likely to come to grief.

The Pirate Tallahassee.

Our dispatches this morning announce the operations of the rebel pirate Tallahassee, off Sandy Hook. Six steamers are known to have been captured and burned by her. The Tallahassee is reported to be a slow sailing craft, and the boldness of her commander in coming into her present latitude to prey upon our commerce is surprising. He will probably find it difficult to escape capture.

Reported Capture of Mobile.

Dispatches received in Washington from Gen. SHERMAN state that deserters and refugees concur in reporting that Mobile is in our possession, but the report is not credited in official circles. Dispatches from Gen. CANBY state that the monitor Tecumseh was sunk by a torpedo, and not by the guns of Fort Morgan.

Late News Items.

The Navy Department has no dispatch-boat at Mobile, and it is expected that the next advices from Admiral Farragut will be received at New York via New Orleans, with which city he has means of communication. Letters from the department are daily addressed to New Orleans for the Admiral.

A dispatch dated at Niagara Falls, August 9, says, "Farini has succeeded in making his escape from his uncomfortable position this afternoon about five o'clock, in this manner: His brother walked out and found a rope down to him, and by this means he was enabled to walk across the rapids to Goat Island, and is now at his comfortable quarters at the International."

Mrs. (ex-President) Tyler presents her compliments to the editor of the New York *Herald*, and requests that he will contradict the statement made in a paper of Friday, that a daughter of ex-President Tyler has recently been married to a federal soldier. He has no unmarried marriageable daughter, and the story recorded by the correspondent from James river is a pure invention.

C. L. Vallandigham is announced to deliver an address at Venango, Crawford county, Pa., on the 16th of September.

The emigration from the East to the West this season has been one continued, and continuous tide of men, women and children and wagons. From a memorandum kept at Fort Laramie, it appears that 6,161 wagons, with over 25,000 animals passed over that route westward-ly from the middle of March till the 9th of July. Three emigrant trains numbered over 19,000 persons. Besides these there has been an immense emigration to settlers, miners, freighters, etc., on the stage route through the Cheyenne Pass. No doubt that a total number of westward bound across the plains this season exceeds 50,000.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that lately when Gen. Hunter and his staff were moving from Parkersburg to Cumberland via Clarksburg, it was decided by the military authorities at the latter place to fire a salute upon the arrival of the train. The guns were brought out and when the whistle was heard the firing commenced. Instantly the lights were put out and every man upon the train dropped flat upon the floor of the cars, supposing the train was being fired upon by the rebels. The alarm which was felt for a time was soon turned into merriment when the facts were made known.

The Oconto (Wisconsin) *Pioneer* tells a story of a contest near the Oconto river between two bucks and a large grey wolf. The moment the wolf endeavored to spring upon one deer, the other would strike him with his fore legs. The wolf would immediately leave and attack the one that struck him. This savage contest continued until the wolf seized the largest by the throat and tenaciously held on until he brought him down. The other sprang with great force upon the wolf and cut him fearfully. The wolf sprang away, leaving one buck on the ground. It was afterwards found dead a short distance from the field of battle.

Late Military Intelligence.

The border along the Ohio river is about becoming the scene of important military movements. There seems to be no doubt that a formidable rebel invasion of Indiana is projected, having some connection, probably, with the "O. A. K.," and the momement of troops exhibits the fact that the Government is well informed on the subject, and is providing measures to thwart it.

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman state that the Georgia militia are moving on his front under Gen. Hood. Gen. Beauregard has been ordered, it is understood, to take command of the defenses of Mobile, and great things are expected of him in that locality. The present position of Sherman's army, however, makes the mere possession of the city of Mobile a matter of minor importance, and no great solicitude is felt in official quarters in regard to its capture.

A correspondent with General Sheridan's army, writing on the 10th, says: Sheridan's command broke camp at Halltown yesterday, and marched to Perryville, on the Winchester pike, where it arrived yesterday p. m., without much opposition. Imboden's cavalry skirmished with our advance from Charlestown, but were easily and steadily driven. This morning at daylight we resumed the march, and expect to meet the enemy at Opiquan, five miles this side of Winchester, where we will either have a battle or they will retreat down the valley. Martinsburg has been re-occupied by our forces. The rebels captured and hung Sergeant Wilson, one of our scouts at Martinsburg, yesterday.

The following explanation of the burning of Chambersburg will be read with interest Just before leaving Williamsport, General Early made some public remarks in regard to the burning of Chambersburg which are of interest. He said that he ordered $100,000 in gold to be demanded of the town, and that the demand was not complied with in three hours the town was to be burned. That the sum of money demanded was to reimburse Andrew Hunter, Wm. Lucas, Edmond J. Leand Hon. Alex. R. Boteler for their losses caused in the destruction of their property by order of General Hunter, and that he felt perfectly justified in the course he had pursued. He explained how General Hunter had burned the house of his (Hunter's) cousin, in Jefferson county Virginia, and taken that cousin, Andrew Hunter, a prisoner, and said that the act was a brutal one, because the inmates of the house were not allowed time to save even a portion of their clothing. In concluding, he said it would be the future policy of their government to retaliate in the severest manner for all barbarities practiced against their citizens. He delivered these remarks in a calm, firm manner. In a private conversation he said that no man more than himself deprecated the necessity of such an act as the one committed at Chambersburg, and that he had sanctioned it, believing he was only doing his duty to those people, who had suffered by Gen. Hunter's orders, and again because he believed that by retaliation such barbarous practices would be sooner discontinued than in any other way. He was particularly severe on Gen. Hunter, and said that, should he fall a prisoner into their hands, his lot would be a hard one.

A correspondent with Sherman's army, after detailing the successful movements of General Stoneman's raiding party, gives a very interesting account of General McCook's separate expedition. This expedition accomplished its work, and had started from Lafayette to join General Stoneman, when it was attacked by a superior rebel force. After various assaults, in which both sides lost heavily, Gen. McCook seeing the rebels closing in on him, ordered the second Indiana cavalry to charge through them if they did with effect. In this charge his aid de camp, Lieutenant R. S. Hill, nobly distinguished himself, for he charged at the head of his gallant regiment, and after cutting himself surrounded on all sides, and finding there was no chance of escape but by cutting his way through, destroyed his battery and ordered his command to cut their way through the enemy's line. The command now rallied, and, cheered on by their General, made a charge, successfully cutting their way through and through. They suffered severely; but they inflicted equal punishment on the enemy. They succeeded in crossing the Chattahoochie near Powder Springs, and reached Marietta on the evening of the 3d, with about sixteen hundred men, and squads are hourly coming in, in addition to Colonel Brownlow's First Tennessee, which regiment suffered severely, and Major Purdy's Fourth Indiana, both of which had arrived the night previous, with about 300 horses and mules. They amount to more than five hundred, while the enemy must have lost more than this, besides their wagons mules and stores—in all amounting to at least one million dollars' worth. We lost our ambulances, and had to leave our prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

General Foster is reported to be preparing for a move on Charleston, more formidable than any its defenders have yet had to oppose. What it is, none know, but it excites great expectations among our officers and soldiers who have so long lain on Morris Island. The bombardment is still kept up against Sumter, but with no appreciable effect, beyond altering the shape of the great pile of ruins. Two prisoners of war, who escaped from their rebel jailors, arrived a week ago with the Union lines. They are the enemy in large force, in order to prevent another advance of our troops through that region to Texas.

The Memphis *Bulletin* in New Orleans says it is of no importance if Mobile is lost to the rebels. It is stated the rebels are erecting batteries at Brownsville to protect the contraband cotton trade on the Rio Grande.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE APPROACHING DRAFT.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

Tecumseh Sunk by a Torpedo.

Conviction and Sentence of Captain Thos. Dain.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCONISTS

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 12.

When the Draft Will Take Place.

The question as to the time of the commencement of the draft is answered in an order from the War Department, which directs the Provost Marshals of the United States to secure and arrange all credits of districts under their control, and see that under the calls made in accordance with the act of July 4th, 1864, the draft commences immediately after the expiration of the fifty days prescribed in the act for raising volunteers. It may be added that General Fry's department is determined, if possible, to be ready to the very day.

Departmental Clerks to Take the Field.

The belief prevails among the departmental clerks that they are to be mustered into military service and assigned to the duties they now perform, with the understanding that they take the field if their services are needed. It is said the prevalence of this belief is the cause for most of the eight or ten resignations within the last week.

The Reported Capture of Mobile.

Gen. Sherman telegraphs that deserters and refugees concur in reporting that Mobile is in our possession. The report is not believed here, however. The Government has dispatches from Gen. Canby down to last Saturday. They state that the monitor Tecumseh was sunk by a torpedo and not by the guns of Fort Morgan.

Captain Dain Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

The court martial of Capt. Thomas Dain, of Pittsburgh, late aid to Gen. Rowley, resulted in finding him guilty of desertion and misbehavior before the enemy. He is ordered to be cashiered and undergo three years confinement in Albany Penitentiary. The sentence has not, however, yet been approved.

Destruction of Rebel Salt Works.

The Navy Department has information of the destruction of two Rebel Salt Works on the coast of Georgia, by men from the steamer Potomska. 18 pans, 150 bushels of salt, and a number of wagons and buildings were destroyed. Three of our men were wounded in a brush with the enemy. Another expedition broke up a mass meeting, burned several buildings and captured twenty men and horses without the loss of a man.

Female Soldier Draws Two Years' Pay.

Mary E. Wise, a female private of the 38th Indiana Volunteers, presented herself at the Paymaster General's office this morning and drew pay for two year's military service in the West.

Important to Tobacconists.

In order to further aid in preventing fraud, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue directs that hereafter at the end of each month every manufacturer of tobacco shall make a declaration that during the month no tobacco, snuff or cigars made, manufactured, owned by, or in possession of him, his firm, or any member thereof, liable to tax, has been removed in any way by himself or his firm, agent or employee, except such as has been duly assessed, and on which duty has been paid.

From the Rio Grande.

Capture of Rebel Garrison at Eagle Pass.

Gallantry of Loyal Texans and Arkansans.

Reinforcements to the Rebel Hood.

Beauregard to Take Command at Atlanta

NEW YORK, August 12.

By way of New Orleans we have news from Texas, by which it appears that on the 19th of June, a party of loyal Texans with seventy-one Arkansas refugees, attacked the rebel garrison at Eagle Pass, and forced them to surrender. They also took possession of the custom house.

The New Orleans *True Delta* says that Cortinas has occupied Victoria, driving out the small French force left there by Colonel Dupin. The *Delta* also says it learns that Beauregard has gone to Atlanta with twenty-one thousand men, and will rank Hood in command at that place. The Richmond *Enquirer* says—We command Petersburg with 90 guns, and an assault that city, hence its capture by Grant would not amount to anything.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, of a late date, notices the departure of 1,800 militia from that place for Atlanta, and says a like number will leave daily for a week. The State troops are under Gen. G. W. Smith, and will form an army themselves.

Savannah and Columbia, S. C., papers rejoice that the rebel army has at last made a stand, and appreciate the panic among the people while Johnston was falling back.

New York's Excessive Quota.

Sec. Stanton's Reply to Gov. Seymour.

Latter's Objections Not Well Founded.

THE NEW CUSTOM REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, August 2.

The Secretary of War has replied to a letter of Gov. Seymour, of the 3d inst., submitting the report of the Provost Marshal General, which he trusts will satisfy him. The objections made against the quota assigned to the State of New York are not well founded. The Secretary does not feel authorized to appoint a commissioner; first, because there is no fault found by the Government with the principles laid down, nor any mistake, fraud or neglect on their part alleged by him requiring investigation by a committee. 2nd, The errors, if there be any, can readily be corrected by the Board of Enrollment established by law for the correction of the enrollment; nor has the President or Secretary of War power to change the basis of the draft prescribed by the act of Congress. The Commissioner would operate to postpone the draft, and by it perpetually delay strengthening the armies now in the field, thus aiding the enemy and endangering the National Government. Every man, he says, will be allowed by the War Department to correct any errors or mistakes that may appear in the enrollment, and no effort will be spared to do justice to the citizens of New York and Brooklyn, and apply the law with equality and fairness to every district and in every State.

The Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Sargent, will leave Washington next week for the frontier, to carry into effect the law and regulations to prevent smuggling. These, he says in his circular, are made for the purpose of, and sufficient to which the revenue laws have been evaded, and the very bad manner in which they have by some of the officers of customs been executed. The examination of travelers' baggage will, under any circumstances, be a very unpleasant and annoying duty; nevertheless, it must be performed. The American public are not accustomed to being stopped, and having their trunks or traveling sacks opened and examined, and may at first exhibit some impatience under the operation, but it is expected that no officer who may have this duty to perform, will suffer himself to exhibit the least irritation, but at all times maintain entire self control and a placid demeanor.

In examining trunks, sacks, &c., they will be careful not to disturb their contents more than is necessary to ascertain whether they contain any goods liable to duty. The examination must, however, be sufficiently thorough to ascertain whether they contain such goods, including jewelry, watches, &c., not passage passing from the United States through Canada into the United States, should be put in some place where it can be sealed up and go with the baggage to destination. When this is done, baggage need not be inspected when delivered. The regulations, among other things, require that in closing and sealing trunks, boxes, parcels, bales, or other envelopes or packages of any kind, the proper officers, in order to guard against false bottoms, movable hinges and other fraudulent contrivances, will take care that the same are well cured by cords or wires and additional seals, that they cannot be opened nor any part of their contents taken from them without breaking, removing or cutting such cords, wires, or seals.

Seals are to be used for sailing vessels, steamers, boats, cars, and other conveyances passing between the United States and other countries. Trunks, traveling bags, boxes, and everything containing articles of wearing apparel or other personal effects, purporting to do so, must be opened and their contents thoroughly inspected by the proper officer of the Customs, who shall remove the seals from the car containing such baggage. Trunks, traveling bags, valises or other envelope is to be delivered or taken away until thus inspected, and all baggage, among which may be found secreted any articles liable to duty, upon which duties have not been paid, must be seized and retained.

Rebel Proclamation in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.

The rebel Colonel, Adams Johnson, issues a proclamation requiring all persons in the rebel department of Southern Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, not lawfully exempt, to report for competent service to their county towns, or the nearest camp thereto by the 15th inst., threatening with conscription afterwards those who don't comply. All quiet at Bradensburg.

From Philadelphia.

RECEPTION OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

GRAND PARADE OF FIREMEN.

The Coming City and State Election.

ACTIVITY OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

The return home of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania regiment, (Fire Zouaves) was made the occasion of a grand parade of the Fire Department this afternoon. Forty-five fire companies were in line with their different apparatus, the majority of which were steam engines. Some of them were drawn by eight and ten horses. It was the most imposing procession seen in this city for some time. The Zouave regiment left the city three years ago fourteen hundred strong. They are now reduced to a mere handful of war-worn veterans. They had a very enthusiastic reception. Had Jeff. Davis been present, he would have seen more able-bodied men than could recruit all the Union armies to such an extent as to materially damage the prospects of success of the rebellion.

The Union League of this city is taking proper steps to insure the success of the Union ticket in the fall elections. The Secretary has sent the following circular to every member of the League:

SIR: I am instructed to remind each member of the Union League of Philadelphia to sustain the candidates of the National Union party at the ensuing fall elections. Meetings will be held at headquarters, in the different wards of this city, on Tuesday evening next, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing officers to conduct the delegate elections, and of making general nominations for delegates to the conventions which will frame local and State tickets. The election of delegates from this city, in nomination, will take place at the respective precinct polls on Tuesday evening, 23d inst., between six and eight o'clock. The importance of attention to these primary meetings and elections must be apparent to all, as the election of men of integrity and ability as candidates depends upon them. It is hoped that this respectful reminder will insure your presence, and that you will use your influence with your friends to go likewise.

The Petersburg Affair.

Gen. Burnside Fulfilled His Orders.

Atlanta to be Captured Soon.

General Sheridan Defeats Early.

A Large Number of Prisoners Taken.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

The *Post's* Washington special gives a statement, by the *National Republican*, that General Burnside, before the Military Commission on the Petersburg affair, insisted that the orders given him were carried out faithfully, and that neither himself nor the officers of his Corps were responsible for the failure.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says Sherman's success at Atlanta is not considered problematic, and the capture of the city is expected soon.

No material change is expected at Petersburg until other demonstrations have been worked out. The report that Beauregard has gone to Atlanta, is treated there as an absurdity.

It is currently reported here that Sheridan has defeated Early, taking over 5,000 prisoners, near Winchester, and that Early "is in full retreat."

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Rebel Pirate Near Sandy Hook.

Five Vessels Captured and Burned.

Evening Star Chased by the Pirate.

The Pirate Ship the Tallahassee.

QUARANTINE, Staten Island, Aug. 12.

A rebel pirate is reported sixty miles East of Sandy Hook. She captured the pilot boat Jas. Funk yesterday.

FIRE ISLAND, August 12

While one of the sailing boats attached to the Surf Hotel was cruising outside this morning, it discovered a yawl boat making for the shore. Upon coming along side of this boat, sixteen persons were found on board who belonged to the pilot boat James Funk, New York. The bark Estelle, the brig Richard, the bark Bay State, and the schooner Atlantic, all three vessels had been captured and burned by the rebel steamer Tallahassee, commanded by John Taylor Wood, off the coast yesterday afternoon.

NEW YORK, August 12.

A passenger by the Starling Star from New Orleans reports that they were chased on the 11th inst., by a pirate steamer for four hours; also that she fired three shots at the Evening Star.

A pilot who brought up an Italian bark this afternoon, reports as follows: Thursday, 9 o'clock A. M.—About sixty miles Southeast of Sandy Hook, I saw a steamer showing the American flag. She came close under the bark's stern, but did not hail. She then sighted the pilot boat, James Funk, and hoisted the rebel pirate flag, captured the pilot boat, put a pirate crew on board, and then steamed off toward Montank Point, the pilot boat following. At the same time I saw a schooner three miles to windward, all sail set close aboard, and I knew the pirate evidently having snatched her. The pirate craft is a small neutral, English built, straight stem, fore and aft, painted white, red bottom, carries pivot gun forward and aft, and broadside gun, and is very slow. The pilot boat was apparently able to outsail her.

The Amnesty Proc'amation.

If Understood, there Would be More Desertions.

NEW YORK, August 12.

The *Herald's* 8th Corps correspondent, on the 9th, says—A rebel lieutenant came within our lines to-day, and reports that if the amnesty proclamation was generally understood in the rebel army the desertions would be increased one hundred per cent. The impression that men if they desert they will be conscripted in the Union army or be made to work on the fortifications. Another statement is that in front of Hill's quarters is a 250-pounder Parrot gun, and a battery of forty-pounder Parrot guns are being located by the rebels.

Propeller Racine Destroyed by Fire.

TEN OF THE CREW DROWNED.

BUFFALO, August 12.

The propeller Racine, owned by the Western Transportation Company, bound for Buffalo, took fire on Wednesday night, eighteen miles from Dealtown, north shore of Lake Erie. Ten of the crew were lost in the rush for the small boats. The propeller Avon towed the burning steamer to Rondeau, C. W., where she was scuttled and sunk. She burned to the water line. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition, which was insured in the Columbian Company, New York, for $25,000. The Avon took the surviving passengers and crew to Port Stanley.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

THE FIGHT ON THE 4TH.

ANOTHER REBEL FAILURE.

THE REBELS HARD UP FOR MEN.

Stoneman's Expedition.

SHERMAN'S ARMY ALL RIGHT.

NEAR ATLANTA, August 5, 1864.

I announced in a letter written yesterday, that heavy skirmishing was in progress on the right. It seems that Logan about dark, madea sudden and unlooked-for attack upon the enemy's pickets, and drove them in upon their main line, who, supported by artillery, pushed out a heavy line of skirmishers and made a strong assault, before which Logan retired in good order for some yards, when he suddenly deployed his skirmishers on the rebel flanks, under cover of the darkness, and captured 300 prisoners, with very small loss in slightly wounded. Logan's demonstration, as well as that of Stanley on the same day, was made to cover an attack by Schofield and Palmer, which was not made.

And again, about one P. M., brisk skirmishing commenced in front of the 23d and 14th Corps, and Stanley at once ordered the 4th Corps skirmishers forward, strengthening their skirmish lines, and riding to the front to personally superintend the advance. Gross, Wood and Newton opened their artillery, and followed it by a simultaneous advance. Their commands drove the rebel skirmishers before them under a severe cannonading of grape and canister, but as the rebels began upon their ramparts and immediately threw their colors defiantly to the breeze in front of Wagner and Bradley, we found that they were in force, and profiting by the experience of the 27th, at Kenesaw, Stanley would not sacrifice his men by further assault. His loss in Newton's division, is Lieut. Shonsker, 10th Illinois, killed, and about half a dozen men wounded; a Captain Wallace, 7th Pennsylvania, in Gross' division, is killed, and a few wounded, and about fifteen casualties in Wood's division—probably a total loss in the skirmishing during the afternoon of twenty or thirty.

THE RIGHT AND CENTER.

Schofield and Palmer in the afternoon felt the enemy with a strong skirmish line, and finding, after several hours' skirmishing, that the rebels were strongly posted in force on the railroad, a council of war was held and the proposed assault deferred or abandoned. Their reconnoissation developed the fact that the enemy are so harassed for troops that they were compelled to concentrate their strength on the left flank, notwithstanding that they have recently received about 12,000 or 15,000 reinforcements from Mississippi, including Forrest, who made his presence known in his attack upon Gen. McCook's raiders.

At the hour I write, 10 P. M., slight skirmishing is heard on the line. The total casualties for the day will hardly exceed 100. Williams' 20th Corps joined in the demonstration, losing Lieutenant Hawkins, 73d Ohio, severely wounded, and a few men wounded by the advance of his pickets.

THE CARS UP AT LAST.

The construction train crossed the Chattahoochie to-day, and from our line of battle recorded Atlanta with the locomotive's lungs.

DEFEAT OF STONEMAN.

You have had the particulars of Stoneman's departure upon a raid into rebeldom, but I know not as you have yet had the news of his defeat near Macon, and the capture of about half his command. Colonel Smith, chief of Stoneman's staff, escaped with 900 men and brings in the following particulars:

General Stoneman left Decatur on the 27th, with about 2,000 men, composed of the 1st Brigade, Colonel Adams, 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with the 5th and 6th Indiana, 1st Tennessee, 9th Michigan and McLaughlin's Ohio Squadron, under Colonel Wilder. The command moved on the Georgia Railroad west to Covington, thence proceeded to Monticello, destroying everything on their way, and arrived on the evening of the 30th, skirmishing near Macon. General Stoneman encountered the enemy and skirmished with slight loss. Learning that the garrison at Macon had been largely reinforced, he withdrew at 10 o'clock of the 31st, finding the enemy too strong to attack, he commenced a retreat, and had heavy skirmishing with his rear guard during the day and night of the 31st. After daylight on the 31st, at a point about fifteen miles this side of Macon, exploring his skirmishers he found the enemy in force in his rear, and in position, a brigade of infantry and artillery in front and the fight became general. Our cavalry dismounted and charged upon them repeatedly, but finally the 1st Tennessee and 21 Kentucky, succeeded in driving them in, and the contest was about being decided in our favor when a concealed rebel brigade debouched on our left, turning it, and threw it into disorder. Major Keogh, of the General's staff, succeeded in forming a line and made a charge, which checked the enemy, but the enemy had surrounded the command, and every man was authorized to make his escape as best he could. The General, with several his staff and many officers and men, made their way out were subsequently captured. Stoneman's loss is about 1,000 in killed, wounded and captured. Colonel Smith says he does not look with a disastrous termination, it was not numbers of advantages. At Macon a battalion of the 14th Illinois were sent out to a station called Gordon, on the Central Railroad, and succeeded in destroying eleven locomotives several trains loaded with quartermasters' and commissary stores, an I one train loaded with ammunition, all of which they burned. They reach and burn the railway bridge at Macon, as it was strongly guarded by infantry and artillery. Stragglers are still coming in, and it is hoped that a number more will escape and be captured will be materially reduced.

AUGUST 5—5 A. M.—The entire night has been spent in skirmishing, and the thousand-mile men deprived even those whose ears are used to it of rest and sleep. The pickets on both sides seem to be what is termed "mad," for as no other time are they so continuous in firing as when apparently through a whole night. It seems to be a pretty generally accepted opinion that we have now settled down to a vigorous siege, and that Atlanta is to be taken by regular approaches—by the pick and shovel.

THE TROOPS.

There are no doubt many at home who have serious apprehensions that Sherman's army is dwindling away rapidly. This is not so. The places of those whose terms of service expire, are filledby conscients and substitutes, that are arriving in large numbers. The weather here is delightful, and diseases and deaths are being expelled from camp, thanks to the high ground we occupy, and the careful treatment of the surgeons.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Arrest of a Congressman.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.

A letter to the *Democrat*, from Mexico, Mo., says: Congressman Wm. A. Hall was arrested there on Wednesday, for using the following language at the railroad depot: "I hold President Lincoln responsible for such an outrage by the government as Jeff. Davis." Hall arrived here under guard this evening.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 12.

A large and destructive fire occurred about half past nine o'clock this morning, in the Fifth district, in Stanton, Mulberry, Mott, Pell and Dover streets. At least half of the block was destroyed, and a large number of the families were rendered homeless.

Cheever, Hawthorne, Longfellow and Pierce.

A correspondent at Bowdoin writes to the Boston *Advertiser*: "I recently found in an old drawer a collection of papers which turned out to be the manuscript 'parts' of students in the college at exhibitions and commencements at an early period of its history. Among them are the performances of Hawthorne, Longfellow, and Cheever at the Junior exhibition in 1824—forty years ago! Hawthorne's was a Latin dissertation, *De patribus conscriptis Romanorum*. It is quite brief, but is really curious, as perhaps the only college essay existence of the great tragic writer of our day (has there been a greater since Shakspeare!) The last sentence is as follows—note the words which I put in italics: 'Augustus Cæsar addidit in antiquam magnificentiam peribus reddidit, *sed fingere fastum fuit sine fervore*. Nunquam in republica senatoribus protestas recuperata, postremum species etiam amissa est.' In the same occasion Longfellow had the salutatory oration in Latin —*Oratio Latina Anglii Poetae*. George B. Cheever had a disquisit on, the subject of which was 'Language as indicating the state of society.' A son of Jeremiah Mason was a member of this class. He died in 1828. So was Frederick Mellen, youngest son of Chief Justice Mellen. He died in 1834. His commencement part was a poem. Undoubtedly poorer lines have been printed than those of the youthful poet, which have lain in this old drawer for almost half a century.

"'Tis sweet to come when years have rolled away,
To our young haunts, and as the closing day
Sinks calmly down, to watch amid those shades
The last faint line of glory, as it fades
In the dim twilight, 'til the moon's pale beam
O'er the dark college drops its trembling gleam,
Kissing those wives across whose dimpled
breast,
Our evening hymn when day had sunk to rest,
Once sent its celos sweetly as the song
Which spirits wake their airy lays along."

By the side of these papers are the commencement parts of the class of 1824, of which Franklin Pierce was a member. His subject was "The influence of circumstances on the intellectual character"—well written, and evincing much maturity of thought, although the opening sentence is not remarkably original. "The history of the human mind," he says, "is an interesting subject of consideration." This is so, undoubtedly.

Philadelphia has spent for home defense, $815,950; for families of volunteers, $2,005,253; and for bounties, $4,347,885. Total, $8,068,775.

The Sons of Liberty.

Their Operations in Missouri.

They Shout for Vallandigham When Sober.

When Drunk They Shout for Vallandigham and Jeff. Davis.

The Sons of Liberty, or American Knights, who have been operating as guerrillas and bushwhackers when making forays upon the lives and property of citizens, and those who, living in the cities and towns of Missouri, act as spies, are daily becoming more troublesome. We have collected some information on the subject from newspapers in the vicinity of the places where outrages have been committed, which we give below:

SPRINGFIELD, August 10th.

A band of fourteen O. A. K.'s, or rebels, passed through the town of Carlinville at an early hour on Saturday morning last, and visited the residence of Mrs. Palmer, wife of Gen. John M. Palmer, now serving under Gen. Sherman. They announced that they had one hundred and fifty confederates within a short distance. The dastardly and traitorous crew did not succeed in obtaining the object of their search.

On Saturday last, also, a body of horsemen, estimated at three hundred, passed through New Berlin, in the eastern part of this county, two miles beyond Old Berlin. They stopped to hear a speech. On first passing through New Berlin they shouted for Vallandigham, but on returning, whether from the effects of contraband whisky, or the spirit of the speech they heard, they shouted lustily for Jeff. Davis.

Clingman and his band have again returned to Montgomery county. A day or two since they made a requisition on the inhabitants of Vandalia for provisions, and threatened to burn the town if it was not filled.

OPERATIONS IN COOPER COUNTY.

Guerrillas lately robbed Judge Trigg, Cooper county, of a horse, three watches, and ten horse loads of clothing—all worth $500. During the theft the Judge arrived from Arrow Rock. His money was demanded and his life threatened till he proved he had sent the former to St. Louis. This is the party that perpetrated the robberies at Pilot Grove and at Saline township.

O. A. K. BUSHWHACKERS IN SALINE COUNTY.

The St. Louis *Union* of Thursday says: There is a report in the city that the bushwhackers burned the courthouse and one dwelling in Marshall, Saline county, a few days since. We cannot vouch for its truth, but there is sufficient evidence that the bushmen are having things pretty much their own way in Saline and Howard counties. We trust that the days of their domination over the peaceable citizens in that section of the State are fast being numbered. The people are fairly roused, and with wisdom and energy on the part of military leaders, a few weeks will see the bandits thoroughly cleaned out.

SONS OF LIBERTY—GUERRILLAS NEAR HANNIBAL.

The Hannibal, Missouri, *Courier*, of Wednesday, states that on Saturday last a gang of bushwhackers under the leadership of one Snyder, who appeared in that region two years ago, appeared in the vicinity of West Ely, about twelve miles west of Hannibal, and committed various depredations. They visited several residences to the East and Southeast of Hannibal, and robbed their owners of money. Amongst the sufferers named are Mr. Frederick Blatherd, W. B. Watson, Mr. Robinson and others. Watson was brought to Hannibal a small force was extemporized, who, under the command of Dr. W. T. Ellegood started in pursuit of the marauders, but the guerrillas scattered, and finally succeeded in effecting their escape. They visited Florida, Monroe county.

THEIR DEPREDATIONS IN NORTH-WEST MISSOURI.

We learn from the St. Joseph *Herald* of the 9th, (Tuesday,) that the notorious robber and bushwhacker, Bill Anderson and his bushwhacking gang, who some time since robbed and plundered Huntsville, Missouri, passed through Ray county several days ago into Clay county. Our troops were after him in close pursuit. It is reported that the outlaw and his men are dressed in the very best of citizen clothing, (stolen from stores) and are well mounted, having stolen the best blooded stock in the section of country through which they have passed; also, that they are provided with the best fire arms and have plenty of ammunition.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Proceedings of Annual Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, was held at Altoona, commencing on Tuesday, 2d inst. Mr. Ingram, the President, being absent, Mr. Geist, of Lancaster, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair; Mr. Ermentrout, of Reading, acting as Secretary.

The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. D. Eberhart, of Lancaster. Rev. C. Cort, of Altoona, then delivered a very pleasing and appropriate address of welcome, which was happily responded to by Mr. Woodruff, Supt. of Blair county.

On motion of Mr. Ermentrout of Berks county, a committee was appointed to report on means best calculated to secure a full attendance at the meetings of the Association; Committee on Resolutions; Committee on preparation of a book ordered by the Association at its annual meeting, at Greensburg, in the year 1860—Committee on this continued. An election of officers was then held and resulted as follows: President, Prof. F. A. Allen; Secretaries, Messrs. Bates, Myers, Walthatr, and Parker; Recording Secretaries, Mc-Farland, and Sharp; Corresponding Secretary, Robert Mcilvitt; Treasurer, Amos Rowe. Messrs. Allen, W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Porch, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senator—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.
Directy of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

The McClellan Meeting in New York.

The significance of a New York meeting is determined not so much by those who are present as by those who are absent. If Hamlet be not present the play is another thing, though the house be filled and the parts well adapted. If a New York meeting be not sanctioned by the names and presence of certain representative characters, mere numbers amount to but little, and may safely be put down to the credit of the fire-works, Drummond lights and the show. When these are resorted to, and yet the leading spirits which have been invoked do not appear, the fact decides the kind and degree of significance of the entire affair. A person familiar with New York understands this perfectly. He knows that an in-door meeting composed of certain representative men, is more influential than the meeting which overflows Union Square but from which said representative characters absent themselves. The former is the body and the power, the latter the froth that is not seen or felt the next day. Judged by all the rules which measure power and influence in a great popular movement or a political campaign, the extended reports of the New York M'CLELLAN meeting do not disclose a single name on which it would be safe to predicate anything. It is only where the absentees are not understood, where bulk, not substance counts, that this meeting will exert the slightest influence.

We had written this much when the comments of the *Evening Post* came to hand. We quote the following paragraph:

> That the meeting did not express the sentiments and represent the organization of the leaders of the democratic party, is clear from the fact that out of the twenty or more democratic speakers announced in the handbills not a single one of them made a speech. The public were told that they might expect to hear John Van Buren, Gilbert Dean Oakey Hall, Judge Daly, General Meagher, Wilson G. Hunt, George Parker, Governor Price, Caleb Cushing, S. S. Cox, R. C. Winthrop, Emerson Etheridge, William D. Murphy, and many other distinguished men, not a solitary one of them stepped upon the stand. How many persons went to the meeting seduced by these names we do not know; neither do we know how many times the names were used without their consent. The fraud, however, had its effect; it decoyed a multitude to their meeting; and that was all they desired. But that could not deceive any of the regularly managers of either wing of the democratic party to act either as officers or as orators. Fernando Wood and his crew were absent; so were the tribes of Tammany; and so far as we could see, the principal personages of this affair, professing to speak in the name of the democracy, were old whigs, know-nothings, and the remnants of the Bell-Everett party.

A Pennsylvania Peace Conclave.

There was a gathering of prominent Pennsylvania peace politicians at Hope Chapel, New York, on Wednesday, whose ostensible object was the adoption of measures to secure the management of the Chicago Convention, and consequently the nomination of a peace man for the Presidency. Judge WOODWARD, WM. B. REED, CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, WM. BIGLER, Ex-Gov. PORTER, Judge BLACK, Judge LOWRIE and about fifty others from this State are reported to have participated in the proceedings. FERNANDO WOOD, JOHN MCKEON, and a few others of New York; Ex-Gov. WELLER, of California; Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut; Ex-Gov. VROOM, of New Jersey, and Senator BAYARD, of Delaware were present at the council, and, to some extent, took part in its deliberations. From the foregoing list of names, the character of the proceedings may be easily guessed. Judge WOODWARD, it is well known, is an avowed peace-on-any-terms man, and has no sympathy with the Government to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. His Pennsylvania confreres are all of the same way of thinking. Beyond making a few peace speeches, the meeting resulted in accomplishing nothing. The New Yorkers present could not detect the object of the meeting, except it was for the purpose of arranging for a division of the spoils in case of a certain contingency, which we are confident will not happen.

"The First Object of the War."

The Richmond *Sentinel* is understood to be the immediate organ of JEFF. DAVIS. In a late issue it refers to the subject of peace, defines the position of the South, and makes use of the following unequivocal language: "We of the South consider INDEPENDENCE *as the first and great object* "*of the war*, and that SEPARATION is es- "sential to independence." At all times and in all places have the rebels held this tone. DAVIS himself lately said, "We are "fighting for independence, and that or "annihilation we will have." Those in the North who clamor against the war and demand peace, are presumed, therefore, to be in favor of accepting the rebel terms,—in favor of separation and the independence of the South. There is no other conclusion. Beneath the Democratic opposition which has lately grown so open, there is concealed the purpose of according to the South their independence, and this presupposes, of course, the overthrow of the Government. What would follow in its train? The prostration of business, the destruction of values, repudiation, ruin, national extinction. This must inevitably be the price of peace—the kind of peace which the Democratic party would give us. Earnestly as the people desire peace, the price is entirely too great except for pronounced traitors.

Recruiting.

Philadelphia is paying $400 bounty for recruits. Ward committees are at work, and the number of men daily recruited is on the increase. Organized effort is doing much to dispense with the draft in many places. We hope it is true of Pittsburgh, where we feel assured nothing is wanting but an effort to fill our quota. Several Wards are moving effectively and with the prospect of filling their respective quotas and have some to spare. Since it has been shown that recruits can be obtained, and that the difficulties are far less than they first appeared to be, there should be no further delay. The time is short, but with proper vigilance it will prove long enough.

How Stands the Union Cause.

"Why has ABRAHAM LINCOLN failed to suppress the rebellion?" is the question which is flippantly shouted in the ears of gaping crowds by Copperhead spouters in all parts of the country, at least in such places as can afford sufficient numbers of willing listeners to their virulent and traitorous slang. The soldierly accomplishments of the Rebel generals are extolled, and, Copperhead newspapers are continually ringing the changes on the same exalted qualities. Now, with such distinguished capacity as the Rebels have possessed and do now possess, there ought to be some general or particular results, some brilliant successes recorded by which their superiority would be plainly demonstrated. These, it must be confessed, are wanting, or if they have any existence, we have not heard of them. Now, what the people need to know, is not so much on which side the best generalship has been used, as on which side has most been accomplished. To what extent has JEFF. DAVIS succeeded in establishing his independent Confederacy of slave holders? and, To what extent has President LINCOLN succeeded in suppressing the Rebellion? We are of those who, from the outset, earnestly desired the complete overthrow of the rebel conspirators against the integrity of our Government, and it is natural that we should deplore any failure in the consummation so devoutly wished. We do deplore it, but with a deep sense of gratitude for the long line of successes which have marked the difficult pathway towards the desired result. We remember, as do most of our readers, that when the rebels declared war against the United States Government, they started with a Treasury piled full of gold which had been plundered from the Nation; with nearly two-thirds of the valiant offspring of West Point with which to officer their army, with stolen arms, ammunition, equipments, ships and forts; the regular army scattered in the most remote portions of the continent, and the navy in the distant seas of the world. They also had in their possession 19,461 square miles more territory than the North; also about four millions of slaves to perform the labor at home and to provide the necessary support of the army in the battlefield, while the white population had no restraints to hinder them becoming soldiers; also, the sympathy of foreign despots, and the co-operation of sympathizers under other governments; also, the City of Washington crammed with Secessionists to watch for information, and the country at large permeated with spies, and also the promised sympathy and active co-operation of the *conservative* masses of the North. They also possessed the Mississippi from its source to the Gulf of Mexico. They possessed every slave State, and they exercised over every inhabitant thereof the iron rod of oppression, and the threat of desolation in the event of disloyalty to the rebel cause.

On the other hand, the United States Government started with a Treasury, not only depleted, but in debt; and were subject to all the disadvantages easily to be inferred from the very superior advantages possessed by the rebels, which we have referred to merely in outline. During the three years of the war, our Government has raised an army, the exploits of which have commanded the admiration of the whole world; they have built up a navy, the construction and the execution of which have thundered to the ends of the earth, shaking the thrones of Europe, and inaugurating a revolution in the navies of the world. Our navy fired a few guns in the channel between France and England and when the smoke had cleared away governmental sympathy had vanished with it. In Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, the people have seen the glorious light of freedom, and have adopted the stars of the national flag as the emblems of Liberty.

The Mississippi is open and under our control from Cairo to the sea. Our armies hold sway in Virginia, Georgia, the North and South Carolinas, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi Florida and Texas. Our navy is posted at every point of importance along the Atlantic sea-board, and holds the rivers in the interior under complete control. Enemies abroad have been transformed into friends, and old friends have been made more thoroughly established in our favor. A thousand things have been done beside, of which history will speak more particularly than we can in the brief limits of an article. Now, these are things which every loyal man believed at the beginning of the war *ought* to have been done. Thank God, they have been done.

What have the rebels accomplished with all the advantages they possessed at the beginning of the rebellion? Have they gained ground or lost it? Has LEE ever driven GRANT back from his position? Has GRANT not driven LEE back? Have the rebel forces not been driven back into the heart of their own country a distance of two hundred miles by SHERMAN? Have the rebels prevented Admiral FARRAGUT capturing Fort Gaines? What have the rebels accomplished? what gained? Has not their whole course been paved with losses? Is not the rebellion as miserable a failure as any failure could be? If it is not, we should like to know what success is. We assert that Mr. LINCOLN, has, all things considered, accomplished as much toward what he set out to do as could be expected by a reasonable people. What has been done, all criticism of plans and motives, and ways and means aside, is a reasonable guarantee that all that is necessary to be added in order to complete the suppression of the rebellion will be done, provided the means be granted by the people. And the people know what they have to do with it.

CHARLESTON.—It is understood that Gen. FOSTER, who commands the military department in which Charleston is included, lately declared that he would capture and occupy the rebellious city within two months. If General Foster has said anything of the kind it is significant, for no general in the service knows that field so well as he does. Premising that we receive the report with considerable allowance, we will say that there have been indications of uneasiness on the part of the rebels of late, as though they had smelt a rat and stood in fear of it. The Charleston papers were recently quite jubilant over the return of certain veteran regiments which had been sent to Richmond, a fact which shows that BEAUREGARD deems the weakness of Charleston so palpable as to require him to run the risk of sending troops from Petersburg for its defense. This, of itself, is important; and though General FOSTER may not make good his alleged promise, it is not unlikely that he may make such demonstrations as will have the effect to create a diversion of rebel strength from Petersburg, and render a valuable service to GRANT. Admiral DAHLGREN will, we conclude, be quite disposed to take up the tune on the key pitched by FARRAGUT at Mobile; and, independent of any other reason, we may safely assume that he will break the monotony of the blockade by putting his fleet in motion. We have seen it stated that the naval officers at Charleston have never doubted that, if properly supported by an adequate land force, they could take and hold the city. Let us hope that the time is at hand when this claim will be made good.

There is no lack of fishermen at Gloucester, Massachusetts. Old hands find it quite difficult to get employment, and green hands stand no chance at all. Bait is scarce, and many vessels are obliged to leave without their usual supply.

What the People of Chicago Read.

The following are among the contributions in one of the "live" papers in Chicago, on one day. They show the bent of the tastes of society in that city. If the reading matter under these titles is introduced to families, what must be its probable effect, and what its calculable results?

A FAITHLESS WIFE—ELOPEMENT, RECLAMATION, AND RE-ELOPEMENT.

HORRIBLE CRIME IN KANSAS—A NEGRO OUTRAGES AND MURDERS A WHITE WOMAN—LYNCHING OF THE CRIMINAL.

SHOCKING DEPRAVITY—THE PERSECUTIONS OF A MISGUIDED GIRL—A HEART-RENDING SCENE.

SEDUCTION BY THE SON OF A KING—THE LADY SENT TO AMERICA AND BECOMES INSANE.

THE ROAD TO RUIN—A YOUNG GIRL DECOYED FROM HER HOME AND INDUCTED INTO AN EVIL LIFE.

And this is a specimen of the literature to which the people of the city who boast of magnificent churches and preachers—and of being the center of Western refinement, is treated every day. The headlines which we quote are set out in prominent type so as to attract attention in the easiest manner. Of course this is perfectly legitimate where it is the staple demanded by readers. The paper from which we clipped the head lines alluded to has frequently had the impudence to speak of President LINCOLN as "a smutty joker." If Chicago does not produce a race of smutty jokers, and something worse, with such literature to feed upon, it will not be the fault of the Copperhead paper which is so lavish in this enterprize.

General Intelligence.

It was recently asserted in the French Chambers by a government orator in reply to M. Thiers that the value of the real property of France was eighty-three thousand millions of francs, or about sixteen thousand six hundred millions of dollars; and of personal property one hundred and twenty thousand millions of francs, or twenty-four thousand millions of dollars. Of these last, seven thousand millions of francs were in moneyed securities.

Said one gentleman of honor to another, "If you don't accept my challenge, I shall post you in the papers." "Go ahead," said the other, "I had rather fill a dozen papers than one coffin."

It is a curious fact that in sacred history the age, death and burial of only one woman—Sarah, the wife of Abraham—is distinctly noted. Woman's age, even in Bible times, seems to have been a subject for history or discussion.

The brokers' room in the new building, just finished in New York for the "open board," is finely frescoed. In the centre of the ceiling is represented the goddess of fortune emptying a salver of coin upon the heads of a "bull" and "bear," the latter in the act of hugging the plenty to the earth, while the former tosses them in the air.

Some months ago a patriotic landlady in this city, in her desire to emulate the generosity of many city governments and other corporations, in continuing the wages of absent soldiers, gave notice that if any of her boarders wished to enlist, she would allow their board bill to run right on till the time they were gone, the same as if they remained.

An editor having read in another paper that there is a tobacco which, if a man smokes or chews, will make him forget that he owes a dollar in the world, innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article.

Another romance of the war that has commenced going the rounds, is that of a rebel officer who was blown up by the explosion of the mine at Petersburg two hundred feet into the air, *and came down alive and uninjured!* The reader is expected to be overpowered with surprise at this story as the rebel was when he came down.

An ingenious writer in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* computes the average yearly loss of life on railway journeys as 1 in 7,000,000 travelers, whereas 70,000 in 20,000,000 travelers by sea and 1 in 1,000,000 by land is the proportion to the annual loss of life in former days among travelers by land and sea.

Dumas was lately vaunting to a fellow *literateur* of the beauty of Naples, and disparaging Paris. The Parisian tartly replied that it was known that the city was so dirty it was impossible to put a foot down anywhere in safety. "But there is no assassination, in Paris," said Dumas. "Yes," responded his antagonist, "because it is beyond the reach of Neapolitans to dirty it."

"Kearsarge" is a popular name in New Haven. They call everything there Kearsarge, from cucumbers to umbrellas.

Milwaukee, on Friday last, voted for $200,000 bounty, by 2,788 against a.

The York (Pa.) *True Democrat* understands that quite a number of recruits for the one year's service, who, previous to the late election and intended to credit themselves to the townships in which they reside, now positively refuse to do so because those townships, by a majority, declared that the soldier had no right to vote.

It is reported that the court of inquiry which assembled at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, to investigate the cause of the disaster of the 30th ult., has decided that on account of the illegality of its appointment it had no power to examine witnesses or go into the merits of the question, and it is thought that the matter will be examined by a court-martial.

The whole number of arrivals from foreign countries at New York during the week ending Wednesday, is officially announced at 8,528, making a total of 126,606, against 96,984 for the corresponding season last year.

An attempt to rob the Passaic County Bank at Patterson, N. J., one day last week, was thwarted by a drunken fellow who, about midnight, threw himself on the steps to sleep. His foot struck the door, and the robbers ceased their work in the window, leaving behind their tools and powder.

A slightly intoxicated workman fell into a well in Philadelphia a few days since. A man went down to rescue him, but being nearly suffocated with foul air, hastily put a rope around the man's neck and sung by his legs. So it seems he died, but when the pair was very nearly "hanged till he was dead."

Lake Chaubunagungamaug, in the town of Webster, Mass., would seem from its name just the haunt for an aquatic monster, and it has one, in the shape of a fresh water sea serpent as large as a stove-pipe. It is described by those who saw and died from it in terror as being fifteen feet long, six inches in diameter, perfectly black, with a head like a bull dog and a fan-shaped tail.

A gentleman bathing at Newport, a few days ago, lost in the sand a diamond ring valued at $2,000. A sieve was procured and the sand in the vicinity sifted to no purpose, and the loser was about giving it up as lost, when he discovered it at his feet. Another bather who left his money and watch with a hotel clerk, taking a check for them, lost them all by a thief stealing the check from his clothes, and then boldly appropriating the valuables.

A well dressed Irish woman suddenly became a raving maniac on the train from Albany to Springfield on Monday, and pelted the other passengers with a gold watch, nearly choked a small boy, and performed other impleasant pranks. She was secured with difficulty, and her pockets were found full of gold coin, watches, jewelry and greenbacks.

We see the Cincinnati *Inquirer* is now characterized as a "peace apostle, one of your preachers in theory and fowdies in practice."

Of four hundred soldiers who recently passed through Portland, one hundred and thirty had lost a limb.

A man in Chicopee makes three barrels of hair-pins per day, by machinery.

The Oconto (Wisconsin) *Pioneer* tells a story of a contest near the Oconto river, between two bucks and a large grey wolf. The moment the wolf endeavored to seize one of the deer, the other would strike him with his forelegs. The wolf would immediately leave and attack the one that struck him. This strange contest continued until the wolf would fly at arrest by the throat and tenaciously held on until he brought him down. The other sprang with great force upon the wolf and cut him fearfully. The wolf slunk away, leaving one buck dead. The wolf was afterwards found dead a short distance from the field of battle.

A firm in Boston has recently sent a hand-engine, two hose-carriages and 2,200 feet of hose to Santiago, Chili, and have an order for two more carriages. The burning of a catholic hall of people has taught the Santiagans a lesson.

One of the most curious documents that we have seen lately is "A Proclamation by Isham G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee," printed in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Appeal*, appointing an election in the Eleventh Congressional District of Tennessee, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. David M. Currin. Polls are to be opened, not only in the district, but wherever there are Tennessee soldiers. Inasmuch as Harris has been an exile from Tennessee for a long time, and would not dare to set his foot on its soil except clandestinely, this proclamation may be set down as the height of the ridiculous."

The scarcity of help in the mills at Clinton, Massachusetts, recently impelled the company to send an agent to northern New York, who returned with forty girls.

A new mill, three hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred and eighty-four feet wide and three stories high, is going up at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

The female college at Worcester, Massachusetts, has been leased to the State for five years for a military hospital.

A patriotic exempt in St. Albans, Vermont, offers a 160 acre farm in Iowa, which once sold for $900, and $200 in cash, for a substitute.

An Englishman's Account of the Kearsarge and Alabama Fight.

Mr. Frederick Milnes Edge has recently published in London a pamphlet giving an account of the engagement between the Alabama and the Kearsarge, which he prepared from information furnished to him "by the wounded "and paroled prisoners of the Confederate "privateer Alabama, the officers of the United "States sloop-of-war Kearsarge, and citizens of Cherbourg." His account is evidently written in a fair spirit, carefully digested, and is as impartial, we believe, as any contemporary account can be. We give some extracts from it, regretting that we cannot print it entire.

Mr. Edge thinks the action one of great importance as the first decisive engagement between European and American artillery. It has been generally misrepresented abroad, and these misrepresentations are still believed. Indeed, he says, that having crossed to Cherbourg a few days after the engagement, in order to collect precise information as to it, he was even assured by the people on shore that nobody was permitted to board the Kearsage. He found, however, that she was open to inspection above and below for all visitors.

Here are some extracts on the conclusion of the pamphlet:

"The Alabama went down riddled through and through with shot; and, as she sank beneath the green waves of the channel, not a single cheer arose from the victors. The order was given, 'Silence, boys,' and in perfect silence this terror of American commerce plunged to her last resting place.

"There is but one key to the victory. The two vessels, as nearly as possible, equals in size, speed, armament and crew, and the contest was decided by the superiority of the 11-inch Dahlgren guns of the Kearsarge, over the likely rifled guns of the vaunted 68-pounder of the Alabama, in conjunction with the great coolness and surer aim of the former's crew."

The French, he says, have promptly recognized the value of the Dahlgren guns, have taken crawlings of them, and will have them afloat if possible before many months:—

"We have no such gun in Europe as this XI-inch Dahlgren, but it is considered behind the age in America. The 68-pounder is regarded by us as a heavy piece; in the United States it is the minimum for large vessels; whilst some ships, the 'New Ironsides,' 'Niagara,' 'Vanderbilt,' &c., carry the XI-inch in *broadside*. It is considered far too light, however, for the seagoing iron-clads, although throwing a solid shot of 160 pounds; yet it has made a wonderful stir with Confederates and Unionists. And then will be thought of the XV-inch gun, throwing a shot of 480 pounds, or of the 200 pound Parrott, with its range of five miles?

"We are arming our iron clads with 15-inch smooth-bores and 100-pounder rifles, whilst the Americans are constructing their armor-ships to resist the impact of XI and XV-inch shot."

By next June he says the United States will have eight first class ocean ironclads armed with fifteen-inch guns, ready for service, besides six second class:

"But it is not in ironclads alone that America is proving her energy; first, second, and third rate wooden built, are issuing constantly from their yards, and the Navy of the United States now numbers no less than six hundred vessels and upwards, seventy-three of which are ironclads.

"This is indeed a most immense fleet for one nation, but we may at all events rejoice that it will be used to defend—in the words of the wisest and noblest of English statesmen—'the demerable principle, if that term is offensive, popular sovereignty.'"

Personal.

John Metcalf, of Northampton, Massachusetts, one of the oldest printers in the State, having followed the business fifty-seven years, died on Tuesday last, aged seventy-six. He printed the *Hampshire Gazette* for two years, and at different times was a book and job printer in most of the offices in Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Rev. Dr. Mahon, of New York, has received a unanimous call from the vestry of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, to the rectorship, to fill the vacancy created by the decease of the lamented Rev Dr. Wyatt.

The Hon. John W. Patton, formerly Congressman, has written a noble letter to the President of the Christian Commission, enclosing $1,000 as a contribution from Owensville. Mr. Patton's native town, with a population of 400, has sent to the treasury of the Christian Commission, during the year, over *three thousand dollars*.

The people of Cumberland gave an ovation, on Thursday, to General Kelley and the officers and soldiers of his command for their gallant and successful defence of that place during the late raid.

"Petroleum V. Nasby, pastor of said church in charge," one of the droll'est humorists who writes for the newspaper press of the day, is Mr. D. R. Locke, editor of the Finley, Hancock county, *Jeffersonian*.

Morrisey, once the poor and brutal pugilist is said to be now worth $500,000—is a great stock operator, and keeps several of the largest gambling houses in the city of New York. He is a steady man now, drinks nothing and does not gamble. He has a fine house in the fashionable part at Saratoga, and brings up, at his own expense, detectives from New York to keep pickpockets away and preserve good order.

Eugene Brown, a breakman on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, was instantly killed at Geneva, on Wednesday last, by falling off the train, at Batavia, on Friday last. Two entire trains passed over him, tearing him to atoms. His fall from the train was caused by the twisting off of the breakhead.

The Prince of Wales has made the formal application which is preliminary to any person becoming a member of the Masonic body.

The Union Convention for the 13th district met at Newark, Ohio, on the 8th, and nominated Hon. Columbus Delano for Congress.

Railway Matters.

The line of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad, from Brownsville to Franklin, has been placed under contract, and the doubt that has existed as to the construction of this road beyond the coal fields of Mercer county, is now dispelled. The contractor, Mr. McDonald, is determined to push the work vigorously. The cars will be in full operation between Jamestown and Franklin next month, and it is expected by those who have charge of the work that the portion between Brownsville and Waterloo will be finished by next January. We are also informed that we may calculate upon the whole line from Jamestown to Franklin being completed early in the spring. The great advantage this road will be to the oil region need not be more than glanced at. The citizens of Venango are largely interested in the coal fields of this county, as their main dependence for coal is upon the region through which it passes. The coal along the line of the road is superior in quality to Pittsburgh coal, and can be used, to even the fact that there are over one thousand engines now in operation in the oil region of Venango county, and that the number is rapidly increasing. Especially is this the case with their fuel mainly upon the coal fields of Big Sandy Creek, it is easy to see how much they are interested in the speedy completion of the road. But it is not only the coal that will make business for the road. Crude oil bound westward—not an inconsiderable item—and the large and increasing quantity that comes to Pittsburgh, will find the road a natural and cheap medium of transport. It is asserted that the oil business of the road will be probably equal to its full capacity, as oil can be carried to this city, by rail, for much less than the average price paid on the Allegheny river, and during five summer and winter months, for about one-third of the river rates of freight.

The Lawrence Railroad and Transportation Company advertise that sealed proposals for the graduation, masonry, bridging, furnishing cross ties and laying the track on the Lawrence Railroad (from Mahoningtown to Youngstown, about 16 miles,) will be received at the office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company, in New Castle, until 12 o'clock a. m., August 15th, 1864, and that plans and specifications may be seen at the office on and after August 8th. From this we infer that the Company are going right ahead to build the road.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the month of July, were $118,515, against $91,208 for the corresponding month last year.

The work on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad continues to progress favorably. The track is laid and ballasted, and a locomotive runs out as far as Mingo, on the Ohio river, in the direction of Pittsburgh, to Edgersville, a distance of thirteen miles.

Secretary Stanton.

The N. Y. press, referring to the reported resignation of Secretary Stanton, remarks: "It would be extravagant to say that no other man but Mr. Stanton could discharge these manifold duties; but we certainly know no man who has proved his ability to discharge them so well. He has a rapid and comprehensive judgment—an iron constitution—untiring industry, and the most enthusiastic energy in whatever he undertakes. That he never makes mistakes nobody pretends; that any other man in his place would make less, we very seriously doubt. We think it very likely that some changes in the Cabinet would conduce to the good of the country—but we do not think they would wisely begin with the War Department."

THE Chattanooga *Gazette* says that Carter's band of desperadoes recently made their appearance in the Sequatchie Valley—a locality which, with its already partially organized means of defense, it was thought would be able to repel invaders and prevent any guerilla outrages—and before measures could be taken to counteract their movements, basely murdered, in cold blood, three peaceable Union citizens. Some of the victims were brothers, named Benjamin and William Alls. They were unceremoniously dispatched in their own houses, under circumstances where escape was out of the question. The other, Harvey Hendricks, was overtaken on the road, and instantly shot dead. The only crime the murdered men were guilty of was loyalty to the old flag and Government.

THE GRAVE OF ANN LEE.—It is not generally known that Ann Lee is buried in the little Shaker cemetery at Watervleit, N. Y. She died there in 1784, and was first interred in what is called the Roger's place, but some years ago the Shakers laid off a little plot of land as a burying ground—a plot adjoining the high road from Troy to Schenectady. A brother was told in a vision that Ann Lee wished to have her remains removed to this locality, and it was done. The coffin was opened, and many of the "Believers" saw the bones of "the second Christ."

THE PULPIT.

God's Purpose in Raising up the Nation

A SERMON

Preached by the Rev. EDMUND B. SNYDER, in Christ M. E. Church, on the National Fast Day, August 4th, 1864.

(Published by request of the Congregation.)

TEXT.—Is this not the fast I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?—ISAIAH LVIII: 6.

Would you read aright the history of a nation, or of an individual, you must read that history in the light of Divine Providence; for God is certainly the author of national, as of individual life. Some one has said, "That the history of nations must be regarded, by every enlighted mind, as the history of the providence of God." It is not enough, if we would read history properly, that we follow in the track of battles; that we listen to the wail of the vanquished and to the shout of the conquerors; it is not enough that we excite in ourselves a sort of hero worship of the world's foster-gods, the stalwart and noble peerage of mankind; it is not enough that we trace upon the page of history the subtle and intricate developments of human character. To study history aright, we must find God in it; we must always recognize the ever-present and ever-acting Divinity working all things according to the counsels of his benevolent and holy will. This is the prominent aspect in which history ought to be studied, or grievous dishonor is done to the Universal Ruler, and intense injury is inflicted upon the spirits of "men." What, then, let us inquire, is the secret of the infernal drilling of designing politicians, but in the spirit of Christians and patriots—was the design of God in raising up the nation of which we are proud to-day to call ourselves citizens?

Ours, the youngest born of nations, started upon its career of empire in the light of that philosophy, which is the result of experience—of experience not limited to the circumscribed experience of nations, which were in the "sear and yellow leaf" when her natal hour began to dawn. Denied the light of being until the time of the reformation. This nation was peopled by men of God, "sifted from the best races," who brought with them to these shores a faith as pure, a purpose as firm, as their hearts-ing was extensive. Now whilst God has had his special designs in the raising up of the other nations of the earth; doubtless in raising up the American nation, beautified with Grecian culture, strengthened with Roman law, and enriched with Hebrew Theology, perfected in the "Cross." God designed that she should proclaim to the world the rights of man, universal humanity, and demonstrate man's capability of self-government. The nation is but the development of this principle.

"Our laws, our constitutions, our free schools, our free presses, our free churches, our revolution, our Declaration of Independence, our National Constitution, our manners and customs, our welcome to all exiles, our incorporation of all colonies, are but the outgrowth of this principle." Just as the majestic oak of the forest, with its arms outstretched in unlimited limbs is the development of the acorn.

A nation will be peaceful, prosperous, and powerful, just in proportion as it adheres to the principles of God's word. Nations, like individuals such exist only in this dispensation, and as such are rewarded or punished here.

Whilst to-day we thank God that this nation is free, yet we cannot close our eyes to the fact that its life is seriously threatened. At this hour we place our hand upon the nation's pulse, we detect a tremor which betokens deep-seated disease and consequent danger. The heavy drafts which have recently been made upon the vital forces of the nation have caused many to tremble with fear, and with deep solicitude exclaim "How long, O, Lord! how long?" To-day we are in the midst of a civil conflict of over three years continuance. A conflict, which like Jacob's brothers has increased in virulence with every hour from the moment of its unnatural inception until the present. Where, but a few months since, reigned peace and prosperity, hatred and strife now hold high carnival. The thousands of American homes which so recently echoed with the cheery voices of their happy inmates, are filled with lamentation or lie smouldering in undistinguished ruin.

Hundreds of thousands of the husbands and fathers, sons and brothers of the land who went forth to battle for the nation's life, will return never more.

On the emsanguined field they fell, and found on the warrior's hurried burial. The moloch of death sits enthroned on every Southern plain; and almost every train that leaves our city goes out heavily freighted with our kindred and friends to feed its insatiable capacity. The American Eagle which a little less than a century since rose in splendor from the midst of three revolutionary wars, and onward soaring eyed the distant Pacific, has paused in his flight: from his beak has fallen the Olive branch of peace, whilst in his talons he holds the gleaming sword, indignant of a nation's wrath. The Union which we long declared to be proof against all assaults from without and conflicts from within, has like the veil of the Jewish temple been rent in twain—its fair fabric, that of blood, is being written upon our national escutcheon. Amidst the wailings of the nation, we are called this day by our Chief Executive to prayer. And yet the end is not near. The combat deepens—the cloud gathers blackness. Of why all this? is it merely the fortuitous bursting of an over charged political storm-cloud? Is it a sequence in our nation's history for which we can find no adequate explanation? By no means! The nation's day-star in the firmament of God: because the nation has sinned. I shall not here speak of our national intemperance, profanity, pride, corruption, forgetfulness of God, and the like sins of which we are guilty as well, and yet as nations they live right on at peace among themselves, and at peace with surrounding nationalities. We have to-day with a purpose in view, and with that which comes in conflict therewith.

And here we would lay down this proposition:

That the specific design of God in raising up the American nation was to develope the principle of universal LIBERTY.

Whether my premise be true or false I leave for you to determine, but if it be true, then the following conclusions legitimately and of necessity obtain:

First—The great cause of our present national trouble is *negro slavery*.

Second. So long as slavery exists, national peace is a moral impossibility. We do not pretend to argue these points. So clear is the logic of events, that argument would be superfluous. We have stated them clearly we hope, honestly we know.

But let us inquire what in the light of passing events is our duty as a people? We answer in a word, let the nation sincerely repent her of and put away forever all that sin. And especially that sin which has been, is now, and ever will be, the direct antagonism of the principle "or which God gave this nation birth." For us that sins are forgiven us, no difficult task to prove that slavery is a national sin in a sense, in which no other sin is or can be. We controvert the position as to a man's sin being a nation's because we do not only fostered this "sum of all villainies," but protected it by civil enactments; aye even attempted to argue its righteousness *per se* by the Scriptures of divine truth.

Trustful of gain and power, the South rose up in armed rebellion against this Government. And now, when the strong arm of the government would not tolerate the *extension* of slavery. This and this alone, as the enlightened world now knows or has the amplest means of knowing, was the proximate provocation of this *godless* revolt.

Hence the suspension of the rebellion *necessarily involves the destruction of that which instigated it.*

Think of it therefore as we may, our present war is a *struggle against* slavery. And every man who sympathises with the Government in its present struggle, is at once aiding in the destruction of slavery, and in advancing the condition of his race. Whilst on the other hand, every man who withholds his sympathies from the Government in this conflict, from *any pretext* whatever—is to the extent of that want of sympathy—both a traitor to his country and an enemy to humanity. We have loudly and unequivocated the voice of Providence, and the teachings of history. If God is not saying to us from the mouth of every cannon, from the grave of every fallen *patriot*, from the woes the nation feels, "put away from among you the *accursed thing*," it is our firm conviction, deliberately, aye, even solemnly formed, that we can hope for permanent peace never so long as one of our fellow men remain enslaved in any part of this land. We have prayed earnestly for peace, even longed for it,

> "As the watcher, worn and weary
> Longeth for the coming of the day."

Yet we see but one road to peace, and that the road in which is heard the tramp of victorious armies. But one peace lies within the grasp of possibility, that is a conquered peace. To negotiate terms of peace with the South whilst in arms against the Government is as futile in itself, as dishonorable to us.

Let us not longer underrate either the resources or purpose of our enemy. For be assured, my brethren, if the resources of those who are now in arms against the Government, be at all commensurate with the stern invincibility of their purposes they will be our masters, and will dictate their own terms of peace. We have no doubt at all but that Mr. Davis said what he meant and felt, and in saying it expressed the sentiments of all those associated with him in controlling the destiny of the Southern Confederacy, when ten days since he declared to a Northern man—

"This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket to avenge his father, unless you acknowledge our right to self government. We are not fighting for Slavery. *We are fighting for Independence, and that or extermination we will have.* Are you ready to grant the independence of the Southern Confederacy? Then you must be ready to grant as well the separation of States, and the existence of any number of Military Despotisms?

Are you ready to grant the independence of the Southern Confederacy? Then you must be ready to grant as well that the Statesmen of Revolutionary times were the feebliest and most mistaken men that ever dabbled in national affairs.

Are you ready to grant the independence of the Southern Confederacy? then must you be ready as well to acknowledge to the world that a republican form of government is wholly impracticable.

Are you ready to admit the independence of the Southern Confederacy? then you must be ready as well to wash out with the blood of your children the glorious record of your fathers. Brothers! citizens! Americans! are you ready for all this? That here and there, scattered through the land, are some so blinded by self interest, and enslaved by party ties, that they would grant all this, we must admit. But the great mass of the Northern people will grant this never! no, never! The South "will have independence or extermination." I assert that before God it is our duty to the nation and to humanity to give them the latter.

Oh it is a sad, sad thing to think of exterminating brothers from the soil purchased by the blood, and enriched by the toil, of a common fatherhood, but the South has left us no other alternative.

"If the Southern people will not give it to us as their fellow-countrymen, we shall receive it as their conquerors." It costs me no indifferent struggle to say these things from this sacred desk to-day. I love the South but I hate her sins. For years my sympathies were with the South. I commenced my ministry there, and from no people have I ever received greater kindness. At this moment some of the friends whose memory this heart most fondly cherishes are in the Southern Confederacy, but I love my country better. And on this mid-week Sabbath I plead as a christian minister and patriot, for it is a day of this nation. The nation must live even at the price demanded by her enemies. Nay, more, this nation must live though it cost my own life, and the lives and property of all the present generation. God will not let this nation die, but unless we put away our sins, he will cause this afflictive dispensation to continue, until she is depleted in numbers, in wealth and strength, that from very weakness longer to hold, we will be compelled to unloose our grasp and let the oppressed go free. God has his purpos

A Trip in a Fire Balloon.

M. Eugene Godard made an ascent from Cremorne Gardens, in London, on the 20th July, in an enormous balloon of his own construction, which he styles "the Eagle." In this machine M. Godard discards gas, and goes back to the ordinary original Montgolfier balloon, which is commonly known as a "fire balloon." Last year M. Nadar's "Giant" balloon was a subject of international interest, but the "Eagle" far surpasses it in size, and the following statistics may not be uninteresting: It is 117 feet 7 inches in height, 95 feet 9 inches in circumference, 300 feet 6 inches superficial, 30,000 feet in area, 2,005 lbs in weight, 408,556 cubic contents.

In the center of the car is an 18 feet stove, including the chimney, 980 pounds in weight; three cylinders, three inches apart from each other, invented by M. Goddard, with a view to contract the effects of the radiated heat upon the occupants of the car. Inside of the flue is a metal oxander to intercept sparks. The combustible employed is rye straw, cleaned from the cars and compressed into blocks. The weight of the balloon (including the grappling iron cords, 805 lbs., two supplementary anchors, 150 lbs., and combustible 500 lbs.) is 4,620 lbs. The inflation only took forty-five minutes. M. Godard says that, under favorable circumstances he can fill and start in less than half an hour.

At a quarter to eight o'clock the whole fabric stood up amongst the trees and poles of the ground, and the various ropes that held it to the earth were cut away one by one. M. Godard ran rapidly round the solid wicker car, shouting orders through a speaking trumpet with pardonable excitability. Two gentlemen took their places in the car—Mr. Prowse, and an officer of the Guards, and a third heavy military gentleman. Many were left behind who had douts at the eleventh hour.

The final rope was cut away, and the huge thing, half the height of the monument, rolled rather than rose toward the east side of the Garden. Here it met a firm lofty pole to which some other detaining ropes had been attached, and the pole was bent creaking on to the roof of the theatrical Swiss cottage, which broke into like a piece of ornamental pastry. For a few seconds the balloon seemed to return to the garden, and to descend toward the grass, while the persons were seen desperately throwing the small parcels of compressed straw into the mouth of the furnace.

M. Godard raved through his trumpet, and the excitement caused several ladies to faint, and a large portion of the crowd to rush panic-stricken toward the hotel. In less than a minute, however, the "Eagle" had regained her bouyancy. One of M. Godard's companions gives the following account of the voyage:

"Let the reader imagine that he has been riding in the engine of an express train; let him then conceive that this engine, with the fire roaring in the furnace, has suddenly leaped into the air and he will get some faint notion of the situation.

"There was not much wind, and the balloon, slowly rising, took its course to the southeastward of London. At times it seemed becalmed, and during these intervals of quiet those who looked out over the panorama of London owned that the sight was well worth the risk. The red light radiated out and was seen afar; the heat was almost painful, but neither amongst Englishmen nor Frenchmen was a murmur heard as steadily, one after one, the trusses of straw were passed into the fire. At last the balloon began to ascend much above half a mile, and at no time did that ugly roaring crackling clamor cease; but M. Godard was bland and brave; his fellow-countrymen were courteous and courageous, and the Englishmen held their tongues.

"At length, after crossing and re-crossing the river, it was determined to descend. Three times already had the balloon passed over the Thames, and when it was resolved to alight, M. Godard was over the Isle of Dogs. He had affixed his eye, however, upon the East Greenwich marshes as an open space in which the descent could be safely attempted. Very nicely and skilfully calculated were his manœuvres. Traversing the Thames at an exceedingly low elevation, the balloon just grounded upon the shore, within a dozen yards of the water.

"Instinctly to understand the fierce excitement of the next three minutes, it should be borne in mind that the fire was still roaring merrily away; that the machinery, so admirable for its special purposes, would have caused sad havoc had there been anything like a general upset; and that at this particular moment six men could exert very little control over a balloon capable of containing 160,000 cubic feet of air.

"Touching the shore, the balloon tore away, the big canvas flapping, the bright fire burning; while right in front rose a stone embankment. The shocks were rough, and had the unaccustomed been novices in this particular method of locomotion, we might now have some awkward casualties to relate. Just before each bump, however, the men made a little leap, and thus baulked its force, as a cricketer to catch a ball draws back his hand instead of protruding it. Still, with all these precautions, it was a fearful bump, prolonged perhaps a minute—it seemed half an hour—and there was a strong inclination to cheer when the threatening stones were passed. On now into a potato field; another rise; a wild tendency to leap at a chimney; a strong exhibition of restraint in the shape of a hundred sensible Englishmen tugging away at the ropes, and obeying the orders that were given—and the whole thing was over."

The Aristocratic Elopement in London.

[London (July 29) correspondence of Dublin Saunders' News Letter.]

The excisuive circles of the upper ten thousand have just been frighted from their propriety by one of the most unexpected incidents that has occurred among them for many a long year past.

Towards the close of last season, rumor, acting upon sources of information derived from its eyesight, announced an approaching marriage between Mr. Chaplin, a well known member of the fashionable world, and Lady Florence Paget, the youngest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey. The gentleman is the proprietor of large landed estates in Lincolnshire, and is reputed to be very wealthy. The lady is one of the acknowledged beauties of the day, and indeed scarcely any one would venture to assert that she has any superior in that respect.

The rumor, however, to which I allude, was suddenly denied "by authority," and Mr. Chaplin departed for India upon a sporting tour, with his friends Sir F. Johnston and the Earl of Listowell. In the meantime the very marked attentions paid at the last Ascot races by the young Marquis of Hastings to Lady Florence Paget became the theme of universal comment in fashionable circles, and Mr. Chaplin just at that moment returned to England, of course could not fail to hear of them. At the Marchioness of Abercorn's ball to the Princess of Wales on Tuesday, June 21, he made an offer of his hand and was accepted! It so happened that, with singular rapidity, on the very next morning a fashionable contemporary announced this approaching marriage.

On reading it, as the story goes, Lord Hastings, though entirely incredulous of it, thought it high time to act with decision, and, hurrying off to the residence of the fair lady, laid his proposals before her, and was informed that he was a few hours too late. Preparations for the approaching marriage proceeded in the usual course, and the *promessi sposi* were seen together at all the fashionable resorts of amusement—at the review, at the Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lord's, at the Wimbledon rifle meeting, and, in fact, everywhere. Mr. Chaplin was where he had every right to be, by the side of his future bride; and it was remarked on several occasions that the very coldest recognitions passed between the lady and the suitor who had made up his mind too late. At the opera on Friday night the "betrothed" were seen for the last time together, apparently in the acme of happiness which mutual proximity under such circumstances should produce.

But in the meantime an under plot, such as, is to be trusted, could have been possible in but few of our families of distinction, had been designed and carried out. On Friday night, Mr. Chaplin handed his *fiance* to her carriage On Saturday morning, at about ten o'clock, Lady Florence Paget drove to Messrs. Marshal & Snelgrove's, in Oxford street, on the plea of "shopping," ordering that her brougham should wait. It did wait for some five or six hours! The establishment of Messrs. Marshal & Co. has a door on Vere street as well as Oxford street.

Lady Florence entered by that in Oxford street, and in the shop meeting, by appointment, a certain lady friend, she went out at the door on Vere street, drove to St. George's, Hanover square, and was then and there married by license to the Marquis of Hastings. You may imagine the *esclandre* the affair has made and the consternation it has produced in the families of the parties concerned. But if one feature in the case, I believe there is but little doubt. The lady had most effectually concealed her intentions from her own relatives. They had not the remotest suspicion of the plot; and moreover, despite the high rank of the successful suitor, and independently even of the disagreeable attached to such behavior, would for various other reasons have infinitely preferred that their fair relative should have abided by her pledged word.

The present Marquis of Hastings is 22 years of age, and grandson of the Lord Rawdon of our Revolution, who for great military services in India, was created Marquis of Hastings in 1816.

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No. 27 Fifth street,
ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR
YOUNG LADIES, AT SEWICKLEY, PA.

The Fall Session will open on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. The best advantages are afforded, and at reasonable rates. For terms, &c., send for a Circular. Address REV. A. WILLSON,
aug6-1m-e-o-d Sewickleyville, Pa.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES,
FOR SALE
Five Hydraulic Presses, by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
augsatf No. 6, Wood street.

NEW MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and unboiled). In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
Nos 130 and 132 Second st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENTS, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATTER & SOUTH,
aug3 No. 54 Market street.

PAINTERS,

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-ly

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh21ly

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je1-ly *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—
It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with all the various soaps and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, lime and other ingredients in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. KLEIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Murfreesville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. dec29

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,
FOR THE NORTH WEST.
The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of
STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,
will soon issue a
North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,
for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete
SHIPPING DIRECTIONS
for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns—in which will be found the names and places of business, of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address
G. W. HAWES & CO.,
jly29 India napolis, Indiana

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 12, 1864.
THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company is forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 27th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs:

50 shares	in name of	F. Adamson certificate issued.
50 "	"	Gilbert Williams & Co., " "
25 "	"	represented by certificate No. 1696.
100 "	"	in name of J. D. Hamilton & Co., no certificate issued.
20 "	"	T. R. Sewall " "
500 "	"	represented by certificate No. 1176.
500 "	"	in name of J. D. Hamilton & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy20tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.
THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, is forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs:

31	Shares standing in the name of	L. Green. No certificate issued.
150	Shares represented by certificate No. 138.	
200	" " " "	51.
25	" " " "	178.
8	" " " "	206.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh.
jy20-tf

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.
$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.
O. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH.
Prime Potash. Prime Potash.
Prime Potash. Prime Potash.
Now since Concentrated Lye and other materials for making soap has advanced so much in price, attention should be directed to a good, reliable article of Potash. Such an article
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store,
Can be procured at Fleming's Patent Medicine Store.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Every pound warranted, where also may be procured superior White Lead & Linseed Oil, Glass and Varnish of all kinds.
Superior Fruit Wax, Superior Fruit Wax.
Patent Medicines of all kinds at the lowest rates.
Remember, the place to procure everything in the Drug and Perfumery line is at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.
au9 corner of the Diamond and Market street.

T. T. MYLER.....J. G. M'CULLOUGH.
T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE NOTIONS,
No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
MERCHANTS buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give us a call. jy26

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Different parts of the year the principal rooms in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jes3ly

OFFICE OF THE DACOTAH MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 5th, 1864.
ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this Office on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which date no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of the assessment.
By order of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
jy14dd Sec'y and Treas'r. Dacotah Mining Co.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
jy26-1y

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 65 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
ap9-1y

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, from the Greenpoint Pottery. We are compelled to sell this out as soon as possible. We are offering great quantities of Side ware at half prices. We obtained this lot at a sacrifice and we will sell at a sacrifice, wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want bargains, at No. 43 Fourth street.
jy15-tf

FEATHERS.
Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
B. M. KING,
e. 211 Liberty street.

PERFUME DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port imported in glass, and a very su for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom.....9:50 a m	Baltimore Express.12:20 p m
Thro Mail.....2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex'ss.11:30 p m
Thro Express.....4:25 p m	Fast Line.....12:30 a m
Fast Line.....12:30 a m	Thro Mail.....12:20 a m
Joh'n Accm'n.....7:00 p m	Joh'n Accm'n.....10:05 a m
1st Wall station..6:30 a m	1st Wall Station..6:15 a m
2d " do .....11:40 a m	2d " do .....8:35 a m
d do .....3:50 p m	3d do .....1:35 p m
th do .....6:00 p m	4th do .....3:50 p m

The Chicago train leaves Wall's Station (Fulton Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line.....1:00 a m	Chicago Express...2:20 a m
Express.....1:10 p m	Phila. " ...2:10 p m
Mail Train.....6:20 a m	Cleveland " ...7:50 p m
	Crestline Mail.....7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 8:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:50 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....7:55 a m	Mail.....6:00 p m
Express.....3:40 p m	Express.....9:30 a m
1st M'Keesport..5:15 p m	1st M'Keesport..6:50 p m
2d " ..6:15 p m	2d " ..2:05 p m
Port Perry.....7:00 a m	Port Perry.....8:30 a m
Braddock's.....4:15 p m	Braddock's.....5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....7:00 a. m.	Mail.....7:00 p. m.
Express.....4:30 p. m.	Express.....9:35 a. m.
Accommodation..3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....6:10 a. m.	Mail.....3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati.....1:45 p. m.	Cincin. Express..8:05 a. m.
.....1:45 p. m.	do do.....2:10 a. m.
Wheeling.....6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation..10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny.....3:50 p. m.	
Cleveland.....1:45 p. m.	
do .....1:45 p. m.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Auction Sales.
T. A. McClelland.....75 Fifth street.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.
Prest. National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Co.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Bankers.
N. Holmes & Sons.....57 Market street.

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st
Davis, Clarke & Co.....93 Wood street.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder...corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....74 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons.is Second near Short st.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets.

Commission Merchants.
C. R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Baisley.....No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street.

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store63 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bales.....21 Fifth st
Lecompte, Shinkle & Co.....77 and 79 Fifth st
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
R. R. Gaddis.....53 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming...corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Reynolds.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.5 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....230 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co.Grosvenorst., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
C. Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Richetson.....221 Liberty street.
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihnsen & Son.....134 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....80 Wood st
House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother.....234 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....corner Fifth Ave. and Wood
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones' House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and First st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....92 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Rinehart, Pres. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....77 Fifth st.
Citizens' ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....131 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
J. McMaster & Gazzam.....88 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....128 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 48 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....55 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Fowler & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Dewerits, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Watson & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Ferry st.
Wightman & Anderson.....22 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.
J. C. Tilton.....48 Hand street.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....64 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....29 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
James King.....No. 97 Fourth street.

Photographs.
W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
R. L. H. Dabb.....48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.
G. S. Bates.....But er street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Viereheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....52 Fifth street.
John Meyer.....48 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reinemann.....67 Smithfield st.
Raeckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....137 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....77 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. R. Gladney.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....81 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....Second & Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se28-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-ly

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street,
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles; Horse Posts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5-ly

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

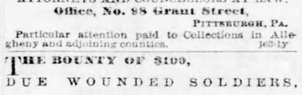
WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Iron Fronts, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sad and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public that I have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO,
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street. aug6



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those who see which cannot see. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have been found beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 52 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
25 The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ATTORNEYS

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
25 Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy25

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
M'MASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Office, No. 88 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. jy6-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
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Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
Par Val				May 5
50 Exchange	—	70½		" 5
50 Citizens	—	68		" 5
50 Pittsburgh	—	69¾		" 5
50 Allegheny	—	60		" 5
50 Mechanics	—	67½		" 5
50 Iron City	—	94¾		" 5
50 M & M	—	60		" 4
50 First National	110	—		$2.75
50 Second National	110	—		
100 Third National	—	—		10.6
50 Fourth National	110	—		
100 First National, Ally	—	110		$3.00
50 Manchester Saving	—	49¾		" 4 ⅌ ct.
	INSURANCE.			
50 Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
42 Western	—	58½	May	$2.50
20 Monongahela	34	52		$3.00
50 Eureka	50	52		" $4.00
20 Pittsburgh	34	34		
25 Allegheny	—	27		$3.00
50 People's	28	23¾		$4.00
50 Peoria	93½	—		
	BRIDGE.			
50 Monongahela	—	98¼		4 ⅌ ct.
25 st. Clair Street	40	—		5 ⅌ ct.
50 Hand Street	—	80		5 ⅌ ct.
50 Mechanic Street	—	—		
25 Birmingham	—	31½		$1.50
	RAILROAD.			
50 Allegheny Valley	—	14		
80 Penna. Central	—	72		
100 Fort Wayne	—	118		
100 Cleveland	—	113		
30 Connellsville	—	12½		
50 do (interest)	11¾	17		
50 Steubenville	—	13½		
50 Chartiers	—	5		
50 Hempfield	—	—		
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
24 Birmingham	—	40		
50 Citizens	—	95		
	GAS.			
50 Pittsburgh	—	88¼		$2.50
25 Allegheny	34½	—		$1.00
25 Birmingham	—	31¾		5 ⅌ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25 Lucesco	27	—		
5 Ardesco	—	—		
10 North American	9	7¾		
10 Niagara	—	—		1 ⅌ ct.
10 Allegheny and Pitts.	14½	—		2 ⅌ ct.
80 Columbia	100	—		4 ⅌ ct.
8 Iron City	4½	—		
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
60 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	11½		
50 Monongahela Nav'g'n	—	48		$2.50
	BONDS.			
Allegheny County 6's	—	89		
do Scrip 6's	—	85		
Pittsburgh 6's	—	79		
do 5's	—	97		
Allegheny City 6's	—	100		
do 5's	—	70		
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	105		
do 10 mort's	—	100		
Connellsville 6's	—	100	85	
Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75		
Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	96¾		

FRIDAY, August 12—P. M.

Our leading local stocks rarely change hands, hence quotations of "last sales" do not always represent the present market value. The low priced oil and railroad stocks are more active, being purchased and sold on speculation. Very few of them pay dividends—the majority of them doubtless never will. But the fact of such companies as the Columbia, Allegheny and Pittsburgh and the Dalzell paying dividends equivalent to sixty down to twelve per cent. per annum, will keep up the prices of the stock of such companies whose property is in the same neighborhood, as at any day may find them doing equally as well.

—The Allegheny Valley, Steubenville and the Connellsville Railroad stocks were some time ago similarly affected by the extraordinary rise in Fort Wayne and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland. It was argued that a similar rise might take place with them, and hence the shares rose from a mere nominal value to the present quotations, and even higher, except the stock of the Allegheny Valley, which has receded somewhat in consequence of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad drawing the near trade with it. Connellsville has never been very actively dealt in, but its market value has steadily increased. No heavy transactions in its stock occur, however. It is occasionally purchased in small amounts by parties who are willing to risk with the prospect of a favorable change in its fortunes. At present, owing to the report that the Governor has signed the bill of the last session repealing its charter, it is slightly depressed, but its friends allege that the Supreme Court will set aside all such legislation.

—The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says: Money is easy at 7 per cent. on call, and stock houses are offered more at the rate than they can use. Commercial paper sells at better rates, and no fair enterprise fails for want of capital at moderate rates. For the past week there is more inquiry, and were agents ready to deliver them, a large business would be done. Thus far the takers of this loan have been small capitalists and people who have a few hundreds to lend the Government. The rich people of the country still hold back, and do not give the hearty support this Treasury requires. In this city there is a large class of "financiers," whose patriotism commenced and ended with lending the Treasury fifty millions at the outbreak of the Rebellion. That act, in their opinion, saved the country, and excused them from further service. There is also a large class of contractors who hesitate to lend the Government any proportion of their profits. They boast of their gains, and in the same breath proclaim that they are too shrewd to own Government stocks. The sooner such Government friends change their course, and the sooner the capital of the country aids the credit of the Government by taking its obligations in preference to any manor security, the better it will be for the prosperity of the country.

—Dullness and much depression continue to rule the market in New York for most domestic products, Petroleum being the most notable exception. Foreign goods, including gold, show much steadiness in view of the healthier demand. Still, in this branch of trade, there is very little spirit shown. To-day there was rather more steadiness and demand on the Produce Exchange, but little actual improvement in prices; and at the close holders were rather pressing sales. Petroleum was firmer for refined.

—The weekly statement of the Public Debt to the 9th inst., compares as follows with the preceding one:

	August 9.	August 2.
Gold Bearing	$ 8,641,192	$ 8,584,127,702
Currency Interest	424,841,562	411,413,182
Circulation & Requisitions	5,2,806,911	531,584,626
Old Debt, Interest ceased	367,170	367,170
Total	$1,832,619,835	$1,827,492,170

The increase is less than a million of dollars per day. It is understood that the Internal Revevenue Taxes are coming in quite freely.

—In oil stocks at Philadelphia, yesterday, the only noticeable change was in Maple Shade, which sold at 11¾, an advance of 2. Otherwise the mining shares were quiet and prices unchanged. Other stocks were dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Reading Railroad 68½; Morris Canal, 97½; Long Island Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 73¾.

—At Cincinnati, yesterday, the *Gazette* says: "In our general markets flour was about in the same condition as last reported. The demand is very light and confined chiefly to the local dealers. The shipping demand has entirely ceased, owing to prices being relatively higher here than they are at the seaboard. The speculative mystery has disappeared. It is impossible to give accurate quotations, and those when we give below must be considered as entirely nominal. The holders of flour will make concessions of 25@30c from their asking prices, buyers might be induced to take hold to some extent.

—The Pewable Mining Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 37 per share, payable on the 1st instant. We copy from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* the following statement of the company's financial condition on July 1:

Cash	$200,363 33
Ingot copper on hand	118,732 20
	$319,195 53
All liabilities	105,616 78
	$243,988 72
Less dividend $7 per share	140,000 00
Leaving cash assets of	$103,188 72

—The reports of the country banks of Massachusetts compare as follows with former returns:

	July 2.	July 30	
Capital	$27,119,500	$26,950,500	Dec. $ 650,000
Loans	66,825,326	65,487,727	Dec. 1,337,599
Specie	1,818,385	1,769,040	Dec. 49,345
Balances	5,547,682	5,181,581	Dec. 366,101
Due from B'k	6,236,115	6,008,062	Dec. 228,053
Due to Banks	5,869,548	5,587,722	Dec. 281,826
Deposits	13,144,787	12,588,300	Dec. 556,487
Circulation	21,691,316	21,745,761	Inc. 49,615

Crop Prospects.

The crop prospects are reported by railway superintendents to be excellent. In Northern Illinois and Indiana the corn was never better looking or planted more breadth, and with an average autumn the crop will be the largest ever grown. The oat crop exceeds all in esteem, with a full average of wheat. In all these districts the Weekly rich in the way of crops, the prospect is good, and producers and transportation companies are sure of full returns for their investments.

New Bedford Market.

The market for Sperm is extremely dull, and without transactions. In Whale there has been a sale of 300 bbls South Sea, at $1 60 ⅌ gallon. In Boston, we notice sales of 250 bbls Sperm for export at $2 29 per gallon, in New York, sales of 100 bbls Whale at $1 50, 200 bbls do at $1 58, and 100 bbls do at $1 54 per gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan 1 to Aug 8, '64	42,095	51,366	557,700
Same time last year	43,905	42,370	519,000

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

Wool in Detroit.

The wool market is rapidly declining. [Last week it was advancing. It now seems, and will go to be lower than that. There is none coming in and consequently these quotations are uncertain.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

BUSINESS.—The market remains very dull and has been so for some time past, the sales being confined to small parcels to meet the wants of the city demand. The weather during the past twenty-four hours has been changeable. On Thursday night we were visited by one of the hardest rains that we have noticed for some time past. The benefit to the country cannot fail to be large. It must be taken into consideration that the present is the dullest portion of the year, being too late for the summer trade and too early for the fall trade to open. Our rivers continue low, there being less than thirty inches water in the channel. Only the lightest draught boats are able to pass the shoal points. Below will be found the transactions that came under our notice:

ASHES—The market has ruled firm at the late advance. The sales were not large.

FLOUR—The market during the week was not active, the sales made being on a small scale for local purposes. Prices are a shade lower than last week. There were some days since. The receipts have been light and so were the transactions. Buyers have been asking a larger concession than holders were willing to submit to, hence the sales were few and not large. We note sales of 140 bbls Extra at $9 50. Extra Family was more inquired for than any other description. Sales 22 bbls in lots, from store, at $10 50@10 75 ⅌ bbl. Country flour, in lots, sold at various prices, as to quality.

SALT—The market was firm and prices have undergone no change for some time past. The stock on hand is not large, but ample for them to meet our present wants. Sales 200 bbls No. 1 at $3; delivered at $3 10 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—The market during the week was not active, prices for certain descriptions are lower especially for Oats; the new crop is beginning to arrive; sales have been made for future delivery at 85c to the extent of 9,000 bush; sales 250 bush old at 100c, a decline; sales 300 bush ear corn from store 103c. Wheat was steady; there is, however, but little doing; the mills will pay the following figures for a good article: Red $2 00; White $2 10. Corn, the principle business was done from stores; we note sales 800 bush at $1 02 @1 03; sales 1,000 bush, at depot, $1 00. Barley and Rye were neglected; prices were nominal.

HAY—The market was steady, with a good demand; sales 12 loads at the scales at $30@36 ⅌ ton.

STRAW—We note sales of 5 loads at $19@24.

ICE—We note sales of 4 tons, a prime article, at $8 50.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a fair demand. The receipts were not large; sales 25 boxes at 21c, and 30 do at 22c. The latter figure was for a choice article.

PEACHES are beginning to arrive more freely. We note sales 50 bush at $2 50@3, and 100 bush of choice at $3 ⅌ bush.

BACON—The market was steady, with a moderate demand for local purposes. The stock on hand is not large. Among the sales we note the following: Shoulders—15,000 lbs at 16c. Sides—10,000 lbs ribbed at 17@17½c. Plain Hams—6,000 lbs at 18½@19c. Sugar Cured Hams—7,000 lbs at 25@26c.

BUTTER—The market was steady, with a good demand for home use and for export; sales 20 pkgs at 35@38c ⅌ lb.

HIDES were dull; sales 20 bbls at 12@12½c.

GROCERIES—The market continues inactive; the sales were not extensive. Sugar and Molasses were unchanged, with small sales at previous rates. Coffee—We noted sales 30 sacks Rio at 52c.

DRIED BEEF—Market steady, with a good demand; further sales were made at 22c ⅌ lb.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x8 and 7x9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	6 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x18	7 30	"
18x19 to 14x22	7 90	"
10x24 to 16x24	8 85	"
17x24 to 14x28	9 35	"
1 X 20 to 24x36	10 40	"
24x37 to 30x40	11 50	"
20x41 to 32x42	13 00	"
20x44 to 30x44	14 00	"
10x45 to 30x45	17 25	"

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	13 00	"
8x15 to 12x16	14 70	"
15x20 to 16x28	17 25	"
20x42 to 32x44	21 60	"
10x46 to 30x48	23 00	"
20x54 to 30x60	28 00	"
36x60 to 40x60	36 00	"

Terms cash—payment required in funds equal in value to United States Treasury Notes.

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH, August 13.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have further advanced The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$31 00
I-X—10x14	36 00
I-C—12x12	32 50
I-X—12x12	38 00
I-C—11x19	33 00
I-C—14x20	38 00

BLOCK TIN ⅌ lb.

Block Tin	80c	Bar	87c
Zinc Sheets	35c	Spelter Solder	25c

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, August 13, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at a further advance:

Braziers' ⅌ lb, cash and time	70 @72c
Bar and Bolt ⅌ lb, cash	70 @72
Ingots, ⅌ lb, cash	75
Copper Bottoms, 5 ⅌ ct. off for cash	85
Brass Kettles, 5 ⅌ ct. off for cash	85

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

AUGUST 13, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$9 00	X Ale half barrels	$4 50
XX do	10 00	XX do do	5 00
India do	11 00	India do do	5 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	4 50

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

August 13, 1864

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Flesh Sole	50@52
Harness	46@48
Oak	50@52

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

August 13, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz:

Water, ⅌ lb	9 cts.	Soda	10 cts.
Butter	10	Sugar	13
Boston	10		

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

AUGUST 13, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides	13½@14
Dry Flint Hides	25 @26

Chicago Barley and Rye Market.

RYE—Received to-day, 5,500 bush; shipped, 1,578 bush. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week, and since the 1st of January:

Received last week, bush	10,200	
" corresponding week, 1863	3,677	
" since January 1, 1864	199,556	
" corresponding period, 1863	257,727	
Shipped last week, bush	65	none
" corresponding week, 1863		
" since January 1, 1864	125,178	
" corresponding period, 1863	205,000	

The market during the week has been more active, and we note an advance in prices of 10@ 20c per bush.

BARLEY—The sales were at an advance of 10@15c on yesterday, as follows: 800 bush No. 1 Rye in store at $1 38; 1,600 bush do at $1 28½.

BARLEY—Received to-day, none. Shipped, none. Nothing coming in, a comparative list of the receipts and shipments for the week and season:

Received last week, bu	1,732	
" corresponding week, 1863		none
" since Jan. 1, 1864	150 68	
" corresponding period, 1863	169,566	
Shipped last week, bu		none
" corresponding week, 1863		none
" since Jan. 1, 1864		none
" corresponding period, 1863		none

The market during the past week has been quiet but very firm. The receipts were light, consisting altogether of the new crop, and no sales have been eagerly picked up at $1,00@1,70 ⅌ bushel. For No. 2 Barley in store there is a good demand at $1,70.

To-day the sales were: 20 bags by sample at $1,70 on track.

New York Leather Market.

Sole is in moderate demand at uniform quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38@39c; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good middle, 36@38c; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 36@37c; Oak Light, Unfinished, 41@43c; Oak Middle, Chopped, Good 64@65; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 46@47c; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., Good Middle, 46@47c; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 46@47c; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 45@46c; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 46@47c; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 46@47c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 44@45c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 44½@45c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 44½@45½c; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Dr'mad'd, all weights, 40@43c; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 47@49c; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 42@ 55c, cash.

Chicago High Wine Market.

Highwines received to-day, 251 bbls; shipped, 578 bbls. There has been a much firmer feeling in the market for Highwines during the week, and we note an advance in prices since the date of our last weekly review of 30@5c per gallon. The sales were as follows:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN HIGHWINES DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Bbls. sold.	Price.
August 3	200	$1 65@1 68
" 5	600	1 66 @—
" 6	700	1 66 @1 67
" 8	250	1 67 @1 68
" 9	1,100	1 68 @1 70

To day the market advanced 1c per gallon. Sales were as follows: 250 bbls at $1 70; 450 bbls at $1 69; 100 bbls at $1 68½; 350 bbls at $1 68—closing firm at $1 68@1 69.

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

Pig Iron—In small demand and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Scotch Pig No. 3	$36 00
Massillon No. 1	36 00
Massillon No. 2	35 00
Union Pig Iron A No. 1	40 00
Union Pig Iron A No. 2	37 50
Union Pig Iron B No. 2	35 00
Lake Superior	40 00

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, August 13, 1864.

Business in the Oil way was unusually dull, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. One or the other party must necessarily give way before large sales can be effected. The stock of Oil on hand at this time is very light. The principal portion of the receipts of Crude that arrive from Oil City is forwarded East without being offered in this market. As we have before informed our readers, large sales have been made deliverable in Philadelphia. The rates paid there were 49c. The total sales in that way during the past two weeks will foot up about 9,000 bbls. The nominal rates in our market are 37@42c without and with packages. The last sale of Crude we reported was on the 8th. The receipts of Green county or Amber Oil are on the increase; further sales are reported at 45@48c, packages included.

REFINED—Was not very active. Buyers are not plenty at the present asking prices. The only prospect for sales at this time is for future delivery. We note a sale of 10 bbls Bonded at 80c. These are also the figures for future delivery. Free Oil was dull, and we have learned of no transactions for some time past.

RESIDUUM—Was not active. Prices are altogether nominal. The last sale we reported was at 87.

NAPTHA—Dull; there being no purchasers at this time. Holders are asking 40c. Buyers do not offer over 33c—a wide margin.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13, 1864.

The market during the week was steady with a fair demand. The sales exhibit a large increase over the previous week. The stock of Iron on hand is not large.

FOUNDRY IRON.—The demand is in advance of the supply. Prices tend upward, more especially for a No. 1 article.

HANGING ROCK IRON.—The supply is not large. Holders are more disposed to realize.

MISSOURI IRON.—The market is firm at last week's prices.

LAKE SUPERIOR COAL SMELTED IRON is unchanged, with a fair demand.

ANTHRACITE FORGE IRON was steady and firm. Below will be found the week's transactions:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

100 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	$65 —60 days
200 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	$65 — 4 mos.
300 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	$65 —60 days.
500 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	
2/0 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	$66 50 4 mos.
2/0 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	$65 — Cash.
500 tons Mahoning	$65 —60 days.
500 tons Mahoning, taken from Furnace	$80 — Cash.
182 tons No. 1@2 Anthracite Foundry	$72@75, cash
100 tons No. 1@2 Anthracite Forge	$67@70, cash
2/0 tons Grey White & Moulded Anthracite, not a first class Iron	$65 — 4 mos.
200 tons No. 1 Anthracite	65 —cash
100 tons No. 1 Anthracite	75 —cash
80 tons Neutral Anthracite, Grey Forge	65 —cash
100 tons Anthracite, Red Short, No. 1 at Furnace	65 60—cash
100 tons Anthracite, Red Short, No. 2	70 —ca h
300 tons Neutral Anthracite, Mill Iron	70 —cash
50 tons Anthracite, No. 1 Forge	72 —cash
200 tons No. 3 Anthracite	66 —cash
100 tons White Anthracite	61 —cash
50 tons Missouri Charcoal	80 —cash

SALES HANGING ROCK IRON.

65 tons Hanging Rock Hot Blast	$1 30—

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

15 tons Common Blooms	$1 30—
36 tons No. 1 Juniata	1 62—cash
9 tons Cinder Bloom	1 45—ims.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 13, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.	⅌ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¾
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 2 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	8
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ and 3-16 inch	8
" to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
" to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HORSE SHOE.	
¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
¾ to 6 inch	8¼
1¼ and 2	8¼
2¼ and 1½	8¼
1 and 1½	8¼
¼ inch	10½
⅜ inch	10½
½ inch	11½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	⅌ lb
¼ to ⅝ inch	8½
¾ to ⅞ inch	8¼
1 to 1¼ inch	8¼
1¼ to 1½ inch	8¼
¾ and ⅞ inch	8½

OVAL IRON.	⅌ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	7¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	⅌ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	8½

SHEET.	⅌ lb
No. 19 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10¾
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 26 inches wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra.

PLATES.	⅌ lb
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ⅌ lb extra.	
Flow Slabs	9
Wings	8¼

FLAT RAILS
Punched and counter sunk.

¼ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	8
½ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	8¼
½ by ¾ and ½ inch	8½
¼ by ¼ inch	9

FLOW HANDLE IRON.	⅌ lb
Flow Handle Iron	9

NAIL RODS.	⅌ lb
Juniata	12

NAILS.	⅌ Keg
10d to 60d Nails	$ 7 75
8d and 9d	8 25
6d and 7d	8 62½
4d and 5d	8 87½
3d	9 37½
Casing Nails.	
10	$9 12½
8d	8 88
6d	8 63
4d	8 63
Finishing.	
10	9 63
8d	9 99
6d	9 13
4d	9 13
3d	9 13

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

1¼ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Toledo Market.

The tendency of the market is downward. There was considerable activity on 'Change, and about 30,000 bu changed hands, but at figures much below those of yesterday. The decline is No. 1 Red, as indicated by the sales on 'Change was 4c, but at the close Amber Mich. sold at 207½c, a decline of 9c since Saturday, and this would fix the closing price of No. 1 Red at 203c. Subsequent to this time no sales of Wheat, during the past twenty-four hours, amounts to full 7,000c.

There is considerable trepidation among holders of corresponding grades, but little pressing to sell. Those who have not got rid of recent purchases, at this sudden decline in breadstuffs, yet very many of both classes are of the opinion that the "end of the war" and "peace" will not go much lower than at present. In fact, it is difficult to understand how it can be otherwise; we are just through with a harvest and have gathered favorably with former seasons, the prospect of an unusually heavy yield of Corn could not be more flattering, and with a very light foreign demand for breadstuffs, prices must, it is believed, go very low.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and heavy and nominally lower. There is no inquiry; and no sales except to the local trade.

WHEAT—Lower, and the tendency is downward; sales on 'Change—5,000 bu No. 1 Red at 208, 3,500 bu at 209, and 1,000 bu No. 1 Red, all at 206c; 2,000 bu No. 1 red at 207c; 2,000 bu No. 2 (D & M) Red at 204c; 300 bu, 1,000 bu, 1,000 bu 350 bu and 1,000 bu No. 2 Red at 204c; 608 bu Amber Mich. at 207½c. At the close we do not think No. 1 could have been sold at over 202@203c.

CORN—The market is quiet, transactions limited; sales 2,300 bu and 2,700 bu No. 1 at 150c.

OATS—Declined 1c; sales 4,000 bu and 2,500 bu at 74c; 500 bu old, at 74c.

RYE—128@130c.

BARLEY—Spring, 125c; Winter, 130c.

Movements of Grain at Milwaukie.

The following table exhibits the receipts of Flour and Grain at the above port for the past Saturday, exclusive of deliveries by wagons:

	Flour. Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Bar'y.	Rye.
Total	3,048	179,113	14,821	6,173	552
Cor week	65,782	9,464	3,659	5,2 5	547

The following table exhibits the shipments of Flour and Grain for the week, and since January 1, compared with same last year:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Bar'y.	Rye.
To Buffalo	1,323	41,800	33,347	22,000	.....	.....
To Oswego	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Ogdensb'g	4,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Canada	2,498	28,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
To other ports	13	.....	.....	250	250	.....
D. & M. Ry.	2 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,185	70,100	33,347	250	250	
Since Jan.	289,186	6,739,425	407,297	141,400	1,744	11,700
Cor time '63	325,750	6,208,368	383,723	67,261	581	27,051

—(*Sentinel.*)

Louisville Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO—The sales at the auction warehouses numbered 250 hogsheads as at the following prices: At the Planters' Warehouse the sales ranged from $10 to 12 72 for 17 hhds—all very inferior, and the balance at $13 to 337 50. At the Ninth street warehouse 1 hhd sold for $8 75, and the balance at $13 to 38 50, and 1 at $48. At the Louisville warehouse 1 hhd sold for $9 75, 3 for $11 to $12 50, and 2 hhds to heavy leaf at $42 25 to $44 25; 1 hhd at $15 50, 1 at $20 50 and 2 at $46 and $49 50. The Pickett warehouse the break was large, and 30 hhds inferior sold at $10 to $12; the bulk of the break from $12 50 to 40, 4 at $41, and 2 at $48 50.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The market was dull and a shade lower on nearly all grades. The business consists of 372 hhds, of which 266 were sold and bids on 71 were rejected. The large number of rejected shows the unsatisfactory nature of the market. Prices range as follows: Lugs, $10@16; common shipping leaf at $16@22; medium do at $22@28; good do at $29@38 75; common manufacturing leaf at $27@35; good do at $36@50, and fine do at $51@101 ⅌ 100 lbs. Three or four hhds fine sold at $90@100.

New York Oil Market.

Oils are active at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 53@1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@1 70. Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@2 55; Linseed at $1 75@1 79. No. 1. Lard at $1 45@1 70. Crude Petroleum at 51c@52c; Refined Petroleum 85@ 89c, free, and 81c@83½c in bond ⅌ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Mr. C. J. Turner notices thus: "Petroleum during the past week, notwithstanding full receipts, continued strong, and I have to report an advance in prices. Crude sold freely for export at 51c@51½c, and at the close the latter price is offered without finding buyers. There have been large sales for delivery all month within myrange, but they were for the most part previously made with heavy margins. Refined in bond is firm, with a very few prime lots offering at my quotations. Free sells on the spot at 87½c for prime, 90@92½c, buyer's option, this month. Large sales of contracts, margins paid, were made during the week at 90c. The weakness in gold and foreign exchange has not yet effected prices, and the market closes very firm, with more buyers than sellers, at prices noted above. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from New York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '62
Rec'pts of Petroleum, bbls	19,437	401,182	410,861
Exp'ts of Petroleum, bbls	20,880	244,055	200,643
Stocks of Petroleum from Phila. since Jan. 1	——	111 652	103,431

Louisville Market.

Groceries quiet. Flour declined 10c; Wheat selling at $2 32; Sugar declined ¾ of a cent; Molasses declining; Corn sells at 90c; Pork had declined; Lard 22½c, and Whisky $1 74; no sales reported, and the dispatches had rather a depressing influence upon prices.

The inflated opinion of the market has as much tendency to check transactions as the restrictions imposed upon trade. The flour and grain market is dull, with a declining tendency, though we continue to quote superfine to extra flour at $7 75 to $9 65, and $10 for choice brands. Wheat is coming in slowly, and several of the dealers have declined buying altogether, regarding prices too high, especially for shipment East. The present tariff of freight, through from this port to New York on wheat is $1 15 per hundred pounds. That is equal to about 69c per bushel for wheat, without counting commissions, &c., which of course precludes the shipment of wheat costing $2 in this market to the New York market for sale. The millers here continue to offer $1 70@1 75 for red, and $1 80@1 85 for prime white new wheat. Old corn from stores we quote at $1 25 to $1 45 in small lots, though prime white shelled in sacks is held at higher figures. New Oats 70@75c to dealers, and 80@85c from stores. Northern Oats are retailing at 95c. Barley malt $1 90.

Chicago Iron Market.

The market during the week has been quiet. Receipts quite moderate to the demand. At previous rates the market remains firm and unchanged. We quote:

Flat Bar, Sable	8¼@10¼
Flat Bar, Refined	10½@12½
Horse Shoe Iron	10 @11
Sheet Iron	11½@12½
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	11½@13½
Round and Square, Sable	8¼@12¼
Norway Nail Rods	19 @20
Plow Steel	12 @25
Round and Square, Refined	8¼@12¼
Round and Square, Charcoal	10½@14½
Cast Steel	40 @50
Spring Steel	22 @25
Hoop and Band Iron	10½@13½
Russia, No. 1	25 @26
English Cast Steel	50

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

ANOTHER NEW B